The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5127. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE
PREPARATION.

H

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

E

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing of the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions on the face,
Universal lassitude of the muscular system.	Pallid countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

in one of which the patient may expire.

L

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUM,

and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

INVARIABLY DOES.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cures these diseases, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

for all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is the great diuretic, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicine.

O

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

I MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in vacuo.

BY H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparation.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of September, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

Price $1 25 per bottle, or six for $6 50. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters in confidence to

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

OR HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S—take no other.

Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

TELEGRAMS.

Attempt to Assassinate the Russian Ambassador to Paris.

Royal Assent Given to the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

All Officers of the French Army on Leave Ordered to Duty.

BELGIUM.

The Russian Ambassador to Paris Assaulted at Verviers.

VERVIERS, Friday, Feb. 28.

The Baron of Budberg, the Russian Ambassador to Paris, while passing through this city on his return from a visit to St. Petersburg, was violently assailed by a son of the late Baron DE MEYENDORF, a well-known Russian diplomatist. The assailant threw a hand-grenade at the Baron. The missile failed to take effect, and the Ambassador escaped injury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland—The Formation of the Cabinet.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 28—Evening.

The royal assent has been given to the bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Mr. G. W. HUNT, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Lord STANLEY said an adjournment of Parliament until Thursday next was desirable, to afford the Government an opportunity to complete the Cabinet.

Mr. GLADSTONE said such a delay in the Proceedings of Parliament was unprecedented, but in the present case it might possibly be justifiable.

Lord WENSLEYDALE is dead.

FENIANISM.

A Parsonage near Cork Attacked—Gen. Nagle Indicted for Treason.

CORK, Friday, Feb. 28.

The parsonage of Rev. Mr. LESLIE, at Wilmount, near this city, was attacked last night, but the assailants were driven off.

DUBLIN, Friday, Feb. 28—Evening.

Gen. NAGLE and his fellow-prisoners were indicted for treason at Sligo to-day. Mr. HERON, counsel for the defence, moved for a delay of the trial. After hearing the motion, the Court reserved its decision.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 28.

BURKE and the other Fenian prisoners in the Warwick Jail will be removed to this city for trial.

FRANCE.

All Officers of the Army Ordered to Report for Duty.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 28—Evening.

Officers of the French army now absent on furlough have been ordered to report at their headquarters on or before the 31st of March next, on which day all existing furloughs will terminate.

Prince Napoleon on a Visit to Germany.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 28—Evening.

Prince NAPOLEON has left Paris on a visit to Germany.

PRUSSIA.

The King Thrown from His Horse and Badly Injured.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 28—Evening.

The *Liberté* (newspaper) publishes a report that KING WILLIAM of Prussia was recently thrown from his horse and badly injured.

The Kansas State Democratic Convention—The Platform Adopted.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled to-day at Topeka, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present distrust of the business men throughout the Union, and want of confidence in pecuniary matters, is caused by the neglect of Congress to perfect measures in regard to taxation and currency, and the evidence on the part of Congress of a want of capacity to appreciate the situation; as well as indifference manifested to the general welfare.

Resolved, That an equal and uniform rate of taxation upon all the property and valuables of both rich and poor alike, is the true doctrine of republican governments.

Resolved, That gold for the rich and paper for the poor is oppressive and unjust, and an equal and uniform currency for the whole people is demanded.

Resolved, That the flag of our country should protect the rights of persons and property of all citizens, both native and foreign born, in all parts of the world, and that the Government should take prompt measures to make that protection certain and effective.

Resolved, That we regret the unhappy difference between the Radical Party in Congress and the President of the United States, and condemn the attempt on the part of Congress to strip the Presidential office of its constitutional authority, and the Supreme Court of its proper functions, in order that they may carry out their impracticable schemes of negro supremacy in certain States, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the sentiments and feelings of the great bulk of the population of the Union.

Resolved, That we are in favor of guaranteeing to each State in this Union a republican form of government, under the control of the white race.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the sober second thought of the people, and feel confident that at the next election they will decide as to justice all the fundamental laws, and reunite our once glorious but now unhappy Union in harmony and peace.

A Gambler Murdered and Robbed in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Feb. 28.

JOSEPH CLARK, the keeper of a gambling place in Union Block, in this city, was robbed and murdered this evening in his rooms. When found his head was split open, with the brains protruding, and a rope was tightly twisted around his neck. Kerosene oil had been poured over his head and body and his bed had been set on fire. The deed must have been done before nine o'clock to-night. His watch, money and diamond ring were taken. Two men are suspected. One, SILAS GREEN, of North Greenwich, Rhode Island, is under arrest; the other, CHARLES T. JAMES, of the same place, who escaped, is about five feet eight inches high, sandy complexion, brown moustache, black curly hair, and wore a snuff-colored suit, light brown overcoat, stiff rimmed dark hat, with a wide ribbon.

A Military Conservative Organization.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 28.

An organization is in progress here, composed of Democratic ex-officers and soldiers of the Union Army, designed to counteract as much as possible the influence of the Grand Army of the Republic. Postmaster FULLERTON is or will be the President of the organization, and other prominent Conservatives will be among its officers.

The Philadelphia Gas Works to be Seized by the City.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 28.

On Monday next, by virtue of the ordinance of the City Council, the Mayor will take possession of the gas works heretofore managed by trustees. Hereafter the works will be managed as a department of the City Government. It is reported that the trustees will resist the seizure by force, having already filed a bill in the Court against it.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Gen. Grant Restores the New-Orleans Aldermen Removed by Hancock.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, Feb. 28.

The following was issued last night:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 44—(Extract)—By direction of Gen. GRANT, so much of paragraph four of Special Orders No. 28, current series, from these headquarters, as removes the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-Orleans, therein named, for contempt of orders from these headquarters, and appoints others in their stead, is hereby revoked, and the members of the Board of Aldermen removed by it are hereby reinstated, and will resume their duties the same as if the said orders had not been issued.

So much of paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 41, current series from these headquarters as appoints certain persons as members of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-Orleans in place of previous appointees, who had declined or failed to qualify, is in consequence also revoked. By command of

Major-Gen. HANCOCK.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Friday, Feb. 28.

In the Convention, section third of the Constitution in regard to the Judiciary Department, was adopted to-day. It provides that until the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, there shall be a District Judge and a District-Attorney for each Senatorial District in the State; the Courts thus constituted to determine all offences not punishable with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Paragraph one, section eight, provides that Judges of the Supreme, Superior and District Courts, the Attorney-General and District-Attorneys shall be appointed by the Governor, a majority of the Senate consenting. It also provides that one Justice of the Peace to each district be elected by the people, to serve the term of four years.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 28.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day a resolution of thanks to Congress and Gen. GRANT for their efforts to arrive at reconstruction, was laid over.

A substitute for article 98 was adopted, which restores suffrage to all except those who held office under the Confederacy for secession in any State, editors and proprietors of newspapers advocating secession, and all who preached secession sermons.

The Constitution was adopted to Article 132.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C. Friday, Feb. 28.

The Reconstruction Convention was engaged to-day on the article on the Judiciary, with the various amendments. It was determined to elect the Judges for eight years.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Feb. 28.

Nothing of interest was done in the Reconstruction Convention to-day.

North Carolina Conservative Executive Committee.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Feb. 28.

The State Conservative Executive Committee met here to-day, the time being too short to call the Convention, and proceeded to nominate the candidates as empowered to do so by the Convention. The following are the nominations up to the present time:

For Governor, Z. B. Vance, of Mechlenburg. For Lieutenant-Governor, E. D. Hall, of New-Hanover. For Secretary of State, R. W. Best, of Greene. For Public Treasurer, K. P. Battle, of Wake. For Auditor, S. W. Burgin, of Buncombe. For Superintendent of Public Works, S. F. Patterson, of Caldwell. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. B. Craven, of Randolph. For Judges of the Supreme Court, R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice, and W. H. Battle and E. G. Reade, Associate Judges.

The Steamer Magnolia Insurance Case in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Feb. 28.

In the steamer *Magnolia* suit of MARSHALL & KILPATRICK against the Thames Insurance Company, to recover $50,000, the deposition of Mr. STRANDER, one of the pilots of the *Magnolia*, was read, setting forth that Mr. MARSHALL had offered him (STRANDER) $5,000 to sink the steamer. The wife of STRANDER testified that Mr. KILPATRICK had offered her $3,000 if she would prevent her husband from testifying in the case. The suit excites much interest. Some of the best lawyers of the city are engaged in it.

Two Young Ladies Drowned in Massachusetts—Mr. Dickens' Readings.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 28.

Two sisters, aged 18 and 16 years, named COLLIN, living in South Groveland, Massachusetts, were drowned on Wednesday night by breaking in the ice while attempting to cross a brook.

In the Massachusetts House this afternoon, the new liquor license bill was refused a third reading by a vote of 152 to 62.

DICKENS closed his third series of readings in Boston to-night. The audiences have been large and applause hearty.

New-Orleans City Currency to be Funded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 28.

The City Council last night adopted an ordinance providing for the issuance of four millions of seven per cent. twenty-year bonds, for the purpose of funding the present city currency.

The city notes to-day declined 3@5 ₩ cent.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 28.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin relative to the improvement of navigation.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the joint resolution relative to placing warnings to harbor entrances, &c.

MEDALS FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of the Union League, of New-York, asking that a bronze be struck to be distributed among the soldiers, sailors and marines. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EXPLORATION OF ALASKA.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of the American Philosophical Society, setting forth that Alaska possesses greater natural advantages than has hitherto been supposed, and recommending a proper scientific exploration.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a joint resolution to abolish the Bureau of Statistics, and transfer the duties to the Special Commissioner of the Revenue.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. HOWARD—The Select Committee of seven to whom was referred the message of the House of Representatives on the subject of the impeachment of the President of the United States, have had the subject under further consideration, and they have directed me to report that they have discharged the duty which devolved upon them, and have adopted a series of rules for the regulation of the proceedings of the High Court of Impeachment, and I now present that report and ask that it be printed.

Mr. SUMNER asked when they would call it up.

Mr. HOWARD—I shall move to take them up to-morrow at the earliest possible moment.

LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a joint resolution to establish the right of way of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal, in Michigan, and granting in aid of its construction 260,000 acres of land in the Northern Peninsula of the State.

SUITS IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill providing that the existing law shall not be construed to authorize any plaintiff, in any suit in the Court of Claims, to be sworn or examined as a witness in his own behalf in such suit.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to incorporate the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The members names are Messrs. G. S. SKINNER, JONAS C. ROBBINS, LEVI P. LUCKEY and FRANK MOORE. Police officers everywhere are required to assist its agents in the enforcement of the laws for the protection of dumb animals, and one-half of the fines collected through the instrumentality of the Society are to accrue to its benefits.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to amend the Bankrupt act, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

It provides that no debt created by fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in any fiduciary character, shall be discharged under said act; but the debt may be proved and the dividend thereon shall be a payment on account; and no discharge granted under the act shall release any person liable for the same debt for or with the bankrupt, as partner, surety, &c. In all bankruptcy proceedings commenced after one year from June 1, 1868, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per centum of the claims against his estate unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their claims is filed at or before the time of application for discharge.

STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to provide for the removal from State Courts of the United States all suits now pending, or which may hereafter be brought against the United States Marshals, or their deputies, on application by the defendants, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

STATE AND UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts to United States Courts. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PATENT EXTENSIONS.

Mr. WILLEY called up the bill requiring persons applying for the extension or renewal of patents to give public notice thereof, which was passed after discussion.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS the bill relating to the Pacific Railroad was again taken up.

Mr. HOWARD said the Committee on the Pacific Railroad after investigation had concluded that the title to Yerba Bueno, or Goat Island, was in the United States, and that no private person had any legal claim upon it. The bill originally contemplated the cession of a portion of the Island to the Company, but the Committee had recommended the present provision in the form of an amendment merely permitting the use of the Island as a depot in time of peace, reserving the portion required by the United States in time of war, when the Government could repossess it.

Mr. CAMERON saw no reason why other railroads terminating at San Francisco should be allowed equal privileges on this Island.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the bill was laid aside, and the unfinished business, the joint resolution to cover into the Treasury the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, was taken up.

The question was on Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment, appropriating from such proceeds $100,000 for the expenses of the collection of the property, and to meet the expenses of suits brought against the Secretary of the Treasury, or his agents, in connection with such property.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was agreed to by 29 to 13 votes.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it would be extraordinary, after what they knew of cotton cases, if they passed the resolution in its present form. He said the gross receipts from this fund were $30,000,000, chiefly from cotton, and after the Secretary of the Treasury's adjudication of the claims against it, a thing he had no right to do, there was left $24,000,000. Under the law this money should have been paid into the United States Treasury, when the claimants could apply to the Court of Claims within two years after the rebellion, and upon proof of loyalty and ownership could recover, deducting expenses. He presented a statement by Mr. MACKAY, of the Freedmen's Bureau, brother of the President of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention, in reply to a letter of inquiry. The statement alleges that many of the successful claimants heretofore had belonged to the Confederation. A large portion of the cotton delivered up had been owned by the Confederate Government, yet it was proposed here to sanction what had been done and to appropriate $100,000 more, to be expended in the same direction. He disclaimed being actuated by any hostility to any individual. He merely attacked the system on evidence satisfactory to him.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the proposition was not to take $100,000 out of the Treasury, but to pay the whole into the Treasury and allow it to be drawn out if necessary. He said the Senator was in the habit of making just such violent attacks as this on heads of Departments and others, and then turning round and disclaiming any unfriendliness to any gentleman, and claiming that he was just doing his duty. Mr. FESSENDEN denied that this proposition involved any sanction of what had been done hitherto. Knowing that what he, when Secretary of the Treasury, had done was right, he did not want the sanction or fear the disapprobation of the Senate. He was willing to act on his own responsibility, and, said he, (gesticulating with considerable warmth,) I do not fear anything that the Senator from Illinois can say or do. He may repeat his oft told tale as many times as he sees fit. He (Mr. FESSENDEN) did not suppose the Senator really felt any animosity, but when he formed an opinion he seemed to feel it a personal affront to differ with him, and would stand on the ninety-ninth part of a hair notwithstanding the contrary view was proved satisfactorily to everyone else. He (Mr. FESSENDEN) did not consider it the fair way of deciding a question to go to the persons outside, who had been discharged from the Department, for information without going near the Treasury Department.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he felt here the same difficulty that he had met before, that no comments could be made on a certain department without the Senator making a personal matter of it. He repeated that the legal effect of the amendment was to keep out $100,000, the same law providing for paying it in and taking it out. He might have spoken with more circumlocution, and stated the point with all the accuracy and superior knowledge of the Senator from Maine.

Mr. FESSENDEN said when they appropriated $150,000,000, according to the Senator, it was then all out of the Treasury, not a dollar of it in.

Mr. TRUMBULL said this was a measure to put a particular fund into the Treasury which was now outside, and at the same time to place at his discretion $100,000 of it. He had known many bold men who went about with chips on their shoulders daring anybody to knock them off, but did anybody ever suppose that they were the only brave men in the world. He had always had the highest opinion of the Senator, but he (FESSENDEN) was continually going about with those chips on his shoulders.

Mr. FESSENDEN—That's when bullies are about. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senator had remarked that he did not care or fear anything he (TRUMBULL) might say or do.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I did not say I did not care; my anxiety naturally flows that way.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was glad to relieve the Senator from any apprehensions in regard to his intentions, and again repeated that he felt the highest respect for that Senator, and had not intended to apply his remarks to him personally. He then repeated the considerations he had advanced against the proposition.

Mr. EDMUNDS followed in defence of his amendment, and Mr. STEWART spoke in opposition.

The bill having passed in Committee of the Whole, the question was on the amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS, which was agreed to by a vote of 23 to 13, and after verbal amendment the bill was passed.

MEMBER SWORN IN.

Mr. DAVIS announced that his colleague, THOMAS M. MCCREERY, Senator-elect from Kentucky, whose credentials he had presented yesterday, was present.

Mr. MCCREERY then came forward and the oath was administered to him, and he took his seat between Messrs. THAYER and SAULSBURY.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments, which were concurred in, the question being on the final passage.

Mr. THAYER called attention to a statement in the Chicago *Tribune*, which, if true, showed that the institution was discreditable to the Government and the country. It might be exaggerated, but enough appeared to attract the attention of Congress. He had not been favorably impressed with the working of that institution when he remembered that nearly all of the officers who organized and led the Confederate armies in the late war were educated in this institution, and he had contemplated offering a bill to create two or three military schools to take its place.

The Clerk read the article from the Chicago *Tribune*, professedly by a graduate, drawing a melancholy picture of the morals at West Point, stating that there was an entire absence of religious influences, styling it an Augean stable, and describing the hazing and fagging to which younger students were subjected.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that any one who had read the story of Verdant Green, a story of college life in England, was aware that such practices were general in all colleges.

Mr. WILSON did not think the article entitled to any consideration. He had enclosed a copy of it to the Institution, and had received a long letter, accompanied by statements of some of the students denying the truth of the representations. No doubt many things were done by the students at the best literary institutions, even at Cambridge, that could not be approved. It should be remembered that many army officers, educated at West Point, remained true to the country, many of them from the the South, among the ablest in the army.

Mr. JOHNSON—Gen. THOMAS is one of them.

Mr. WILSON had no doubt the national spirit that kept them true had been inspired there. He thought no attention should be paid to such anonymous communications.

Mr. GRIMES said he also had received a denial of the truth of the article from the officers of the institution, and he believed that "hazing" was peremptorily stopped by military rule.

Mr. THAYER had no doubt the statements were exaggerated, but thought sufficient reason existed to bring it to the attention of Congress. He was aware that it was dangerous to touch upon any department represented here by a chairman of a committee. He did not hold the Chairman of the Military Committee responsible for this condition of things; but he had received letters from officers now in the army, transferred from the volunteer service, complaining of being subjected to social ostracism at the hands of gradutes at West Point, because they had not passed through that institution, which he regarded as a sort of aristocratic institution. This state of things had existed during the late war, until it was swallowed up by the vast preponderance of volunteer officers.

The bill was passed.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

Mr. WILSON then called up the bill declaratory of the law in regard to officers cashiered or dismissed from the army by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked what the purpose of the bill was. He knew of some officers that had been discharged and that ought to be restored—some in his own State, against whom no truthful allegation had been brought. He had in his mind a case of a brave Colonel who had been unwarrantably dismissed from the service, on a proceeding that did not commend itself to the mind of any lawyer.

Mr. WILSON said several persons, after being dismissed from the service by sentence of a court-martial, had been restored, when they should not have been. He had no doubt where persons had been unjustly treated, if they were renominated and their names sent to the Senate, they would be justly treated. The President devoted his attention to the examination of such cases, and it had often been the case that personal or political influence had set aside the verdict of a court-martial. But the decisions of military tribunals ought not to be set aside on the partial representations which would be inevitable in such cases.

Mr. JOHNSON would not say this bill was intended to meet a particular case, but the public had been led to believe it was intended to meet the case of FITZ JOHN PORTER. As one of his counsel, he agreed with most of the public press that justice had not been done that General, who had applied for a reëxamination of his case, supported by many prominent men. The principal ground of conviction was that he had failed to make an attack at the second battle of Bull Run when there was little force in front of him. Gen. LONGSTREET's report showed that the whole of his column was in front of PORTER, who, if he had attacked, would have been crushed. He merely supposed every fair-minded man would like to have him vindicated if he was innocent, and he had written a letter in favor of his having an examination of his case by competent officers.

Mr. CHANDLER was as anxious as any one that justice should be done FITZ JOHN PORTER. A few days before the battle of Bull Run that General was Chief of Staff to Gen. PATTERSON, whose army was threatening JOHNSON's army; and had it remained there JOHNSON's army would never have reached the battle-field; but by the advice of FITZ JOHN PORTER, PATTERSON moved his army away and left JOHNSON free to join BEAUREGARD, who thus conquered on the first battle-field of the war. It was not true that FITZ JOHN PORTER was in command at the battle of Malvern Hills. He merely commanded the right wing at the second battle of Bull Run; when peremptorily ordered to attack the enemy's flank he said to the man that carried the order: "If I make the attack it will bring on a fight." The reply was "Well, are you not here for a fight?" But he refused to attack, although had he done so LONGSTREET's Corps would have been destroyed in one hour. Certainly injustice had been done him. He (Mr. CHANDLER) thought he should have been shot on that field of battle, and he had told Gen. POPE that the only fault he found with him was that he had permitted FITZ JOHN PORTER to leave the field. Had he obeyed that order LONGSTREET would have been destroyed on Friday, and JACKSON, who had not then come up, would have been destroyed on Saturday. If PORTER were brought now before a court-martial of the men who closed the war, and these facts were established from the evidence, including the rebel reports, he would not be before them complaining of courts martial. They had been told that Antietam was a glorious day for them. FITZ JOHN PORTER was not within five miles of that battle-field, and he (Mr. CHANDLER) was informed by a General of the army that had FITZ JOHN PORTER obeyed Gen. MCCLELLAN's order to attack, Antietam would have closed the war. He repeated these facts from his recollection as a member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and was not willing that it should go out that a great wrong had been done FITZ JOHN PORTER. That officer had doubtless done good fighting at Malvern Hill, in defending himself when attacked. Aside from that, his record was very different.

Mr. JOHNSON said he had not had the same experience as the Senator from Michigan (Mr. CHANDLER) who he believed was at the first battle of Bull Run. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHANDLER—No, Sir.

Mr. JOHNSON said the Senator then had perhaps been in the neighborhood. He therefore deferred to that Senator's judgment in such matters as far as he reasonably could, but when on the other side most gallant officers of the army were arrayed, he could not help thinking that perhaps the Senator had overrated his judgment in this matter. Mr. PORTER had been vindicated before the court-martial by every officer of his command as an officer whose skill and gallantry had never been surpassed. It was a little hard that an officer who had been in fifteen or twenty of the hardest fought battles of the war, and who in the midst of danger had never evinced aught but a desire to maintain the honor of his flag and support the cause of his country, should be assailed on testimony taken by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Who examined the witnesses? What counsel had he there? In what relation toward him did the men stand who assailed him? These were questions that would suggest themselves to the mind of every fair-minded man. Had the conduct of Gen. GRANT been considered by that committee, men enough would have been found to swear that he forgot his duty; and yet what man with a heart in his bosom would hesitate to say that such an assault would be the result of treachery. Mr. JOHNSON reiterated that Gen. PORTER did command at Malvern Hill, and because he did was breveted as Major-General by his General-in-Chief, who spoke of it as one of the most extraordinary battles on record. Such assaults as the present were bad enough in civil life, but for a soldier who had risked his life on twenty glorious battlefields to be told here that he ought to be shot, was what he (Mr. JOHNSON) never expected to hear. The general mind was perhaps wrapped up in prejudice. He (Mr. JOHNSON) had never, since the war was terminated, been able to tell why a battle was lost or won. Doubtless it was instinctive with that Senator, because he was by nature martial—an admirable faculty with which he (Mr. JOHNSON) had never been blessed, and he had, therefore, to rely upon the judgment of experienced and gallant officers, which, however, he preferred to that of the Senator, whatever might have been his experience during the war.

Mr. CAMERON read a letter from FITZ-JOHN PORTER disclaiming any design to such restoration to the service, and asserting that he only desires a reëxamination of the facts in his case, so that justice may be done him. Mr. CAMERON then said he had employed Mr. PORTER, then a Lieutenant, on some service early in the war, and looked upon him as one of the most promising men in the army, had made him a Colonel. He had been deeply pained to learn that Mr. PORTER was in disgrace, after the battle of the Peninsula. He confirmed the statement of Mr. CHANDLER that Gen. PORTER had advised the retreat of PATTERSON. He did not understand how PORTER could have won the battle of Antietam when he was in the reserve.

Mr. JOHNSON said he was so under orders from Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. CHANDLER declined to be drawn into any controversy with the Senator. The witnesses at that court-martial were almost all officers of the army, some of them the bravest Generals of the war, and they had been examined by three-fourths of the ablest lawyers of the United States. ANDREW JOHNSON was, perhaps, one of the most prominent engaged in the examination. Every prominent General at the battle of Malvern Hill—RICHARDSON, who was killed at Antietam, KEARNEY, who was killed at the second Bull Run—all stated that PORTER was not in command. Gen. MCCLELLAN was supposed to be in command, but was on a gunboat, and FITZ JOHN PORTER had never been credited with that command, to his knowledge, until to-day.

Mr. CAMERON could not see how he prevented Gen. LEE from gaining the battle by refusing to take his troops into it. If injustice was done to PORTER by hasty action of that Court-martial, they should right him; but that had nothing to do with this bill. The President should not be allowed to interfere with the sentence of a regular court-martial.

Mr. WILSON said the Committee on Military Affairs had not had FITZ-JOHN PORTER in mind in bringing in this bill. He believed that gentleman did not desire to be restored to the army. He had known him during the war, and believed him to be an accomplished officer, who had won the confidence and affection of those under him. In his opinion Gen. PORTER merely desired a review of his case for the purpose of presenting some new testimony to reverse the sentence against him and regain the good opinion of the country. He supposed every fair-minded man would like to have the gentleman vindicated if he was innocent, and he (Mr. WILSON) had written a letter in favor of his having an examination of his case by competent officers.

Mr. RAMSEY said it was evident no vote would be reached to-night, and moved to go into Executive Session, and at 4:30 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post-office Appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Tuesday next. The total amount appropriated by it is $20,269,000.

NAVAL DEPOT AND DRY DOCK.

Mr. BUCKLAND offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval depot and naval dry dock in Sandusky Bay, at or near Sandusky City, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PRIVATE REPORTS.

The Speaker proceeded, as the regular order of business on Friday, to call the Committee for reports of a private character.

Mr. BROOMALL, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution authorizing the Doorkeeper to employ a document file clerk.

Mr. SPALDING inquired (ironically) whether it would not be very difficult to find any person to take the place.

Mr. BROOMALL replied, in the same spirit, that if there should be any difficulty, the doorkeeper might advertise for proposals. He stated that he really thought there was a necessity for such an officer. After opposition by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Claims reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay RUFUS M. HOLLISTER, of Jamesville, Wis., $500 in reimbursement of United States Seven-thirty bonds destroyed by fire on the 16th of June, 1866.

It appeared from the report that Mr. HOLLISTER had stowed away these bonds and $400 in greenbacks in the top part of the stove in his dwelling-house, where strangely enough they caught fire and were consumed—only the charred remains of the bonds being left to satisfy the Treasurer of the loss.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, remarked that if Congress was going to do that sort of business, it might as well give up the Treasury at once. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, defended the action of the Committee in reporting the bill.

Mr. ALLISON illustrated the danger of this sort of legislation by referring to the case of reimbursement of bonds said to have been burned on board a California steamer, some years ago, where the coupons of the original notes were afterwards presented at the Treasury for redemption.

Mr. PRICE suggested an amendment, providing that an affidavit shall be made verifying the loss, and that a bond of indemnity be given.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, declined to accept the amendment, arguing that in this case it was entirely unnecessary.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, from the same Committee, made fifteen adverse reports, remarking that the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. WASHBURNE, would hardly make any objection to them. [Laughter.]

Bills were also reported from the same Committee and passed, as follows: For the relief of the widow of Major-Gen. RICHARDSON. For the relief of CHARLES PITCHER, of Wisconsin. For the relief of Hon. GEORGE W. BRIDGES, member of the Thirty-seventh Congress from Tennessee. For the relief of BEALES and DIXON.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL the House receded from its amendment to the Senate bill for the temporary relief of the destitute people of the District of Columbia.

The amendment, which had been adopted, on motion of Mr. WOOD, was to make the fund distributable conjointly by the Freedmen's Bureau and the Provident Aid Association.

SURVEY OF THE LAKES.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the Senate joint resolution relating to the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, was taken up from the Speaker's table and passed.

OHIO RIVER CANAL.

Mr. EGGLESTON introduced a bill to provide for the completion of the Louisville and Portland Canal around the falls of the Ohio River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE CUSTODY OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill for the better regulation of the custody and expenditures of the public moneys.

The first section repeals all laws authorizing the President, or the Secretary of any department to transfer the moneys appropriated for one branch of a Department to another branch of the same Department.

The second applies to the money or property obtained from the sale of property of the United States, the payment of dues or otherwise, and requires it to be paid into the Treasury, and carried to the account of the Surplus Fund.

The third section prescribes penalties for the violation of the act, fine, imprisonment and ineligibility to hold office under the Government.

Mr. CHANLER suggested the propriety of having the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee, but after explanation by Mr. BUTLER, the bill was passed.

THE IMPEACHMENT RECORD.

Mr. GARFIELD, who had been absent from Washington for the last ten days, asked leave to record his vote—affirmatively—on the impeachment resolution; but the speaker informed him it could not be done, except on Mondays, under suspension of the rules.

CIVIL EXPENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1:30, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the sundry civil expenses appropriation bill.

Mr. INGERSOLL having submitted an amendment in reference to the bridges across the Potomac, quite a discussion sprung up on the subject of Federal outlay for the benefit of Washington, in the course of which Mr. COVODE made an incursion into the realms of ancient history, specifying particularly the extravagant notions of King Solomon in building the Temple and otherwise beautifying Jerusalem, so as to make it the glory of the whole earth, while he went on taxing the ten tribes for that purpose till he brought about a revolt; and he warned the Representatives of the people not to do the same thing, in their attempts to make Washington the glory of the land. [Laughter.] He had no time, he said, to go through with a review of profane history to elucidate the same point. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, protested against the taxation of the whole people for the erection and care of the buildings in Washington that are entirely of a local character.

At last Mr. WASHBURNE had all the debate closed on every paragraph relating to Washington City.

Mr. PRICE moved to reduce the item for fuel for the President's house from $5,000 to $1,000. He wanted to know how they could manage to burn 625 tons of coal there in a year.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that the item had appeared very large to the Committee on Appropriations, but that Gen. MICHLER, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, assured the Committee it was not too much. The White House was a very hot place. Mr. VAN WYCK will make it hotter. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRICE would undertake to keep the President warm for two years at half the cost in a colder latitude.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. COVODE, in reference to an item of $1,000 for care of the Circle, (a public reservation,) suggested that it should be $3,000, and should read "for swinging round the circle," so as to pay the bill still due to the St. Charles Hotel in Pittsburg. [Laughter.]

Mr. SELYE wanted to know what the "Circle" was, and whether it was the "Golden Circle."

Mr. INGERSOLL would have to refer the gentleman for information on the point to his colleague from the Fulton District (Mr. ROSS.)

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the item of $20,000 for repairs, &c., of Pennsylvania-avenue, was struck out.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved an appropriation of $15,000 for the National Arsenal at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. INGERSOLL suggested, in retaliation for Mr. LAWRENCE's efforts against items for Washington, that the people of Columbus build their own arsenal. [Laughter.]

Messrs. GARFIELD, MUNGER and EGGLESTON sustained the amendment, and Mr. WASHBURNE opposed. The amendment was agreed to, and the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and the bill was then postponed till Wednesday.

BEET SUGAR.

Mr. CULLOM presented a communication from the Commissioners of Agriculture in relation to beet sugar, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. EGGLESTON introduced a bill to protect the rights of insurance companies and give them a lien on vessels in certain cases, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BURLEIGH, of Dakotah, introduced a bill to fix the salaries of certain Territorial officers, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE WASHINGTON JAIL.

Mr. COVODE called up the report of the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds in reference to the Jail of the District of Columbia, but did not insist on having action on it this evening.

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

The Speaker stated that he was informed that the Committee on Preparing Articles of Impeachment would probably report to-morrow morning after the reading of the journal.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill to fix and equalize the pay of officers, and establish the pay of enlisted men of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TAX LAWS.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of certain exporters of distilled spirits, which he explained at some length to apply to the distillers and exporters of rum from Boston to the African coast, and of alcohol, &c., from New-York to the Mediterranean coasts.

After explaining this bill, Mr. SCHENCK went on to give the House some information as to the business before the Committee of Ways and Means. The present tax laws, he said, were prolix, confused and contradictory, full of repetition, and in fact such a mass of crude legislation that it had been thought advisable to report an entire revision of the whole system with all its provisions, and the Committee was now at work preparing a bill of that kind, and hoped to report it in a week or two. The Committee proposed to impose no tax whatever on home manufactures, except on, perhaps, some five or six articles, and those purely articles of luxury. The Committee would still preserve the special tax in the nature of a license on manufacturers, and on other persons, and perhaps would retain in some instances a tax on sales amounting to about one-fifth of one per cent. The Committee was satisfied that the five per cent. tax on all the manufactures of the country could be and ought to be given up. He should not undertake to say what these five or six articles were on which the tax was proposed to be retained; they were, however, purely articles of luxury, such as jewels, gold watch-cases, billiard-tables, &c. He was afraid that if he were to name them all the Committee would be overrun with representatives of those interests. He had been asked as to one large manufacturing interest, that of carriage-makers, and he was ready now to say that carriages were not among the articles regarded as luxuries and to be taxed.

Mr. BLAINE suggested that they were to be on the free list.

Mr. SCHENCK said that they did not propose to have what is called a free list, and they would simply provide that such and such things should be taxed, and would say nothing about the things that should not be taxed, thus preserving the harmony of the whole system.

Mr. PAINE asked him to state whether the Committee contemplated the abolition of the income tax.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that as to that matter he had not been instructed by the Committee to make any statement, nor had the Committee itself definitely decided on it.

After remarks by Messrs. PRICE and SCOFIELD as to the risk of passing the bill that had just been reported, on account of the door which it would open to frauds, Mr. SCHENCK declined to press it for the present, and the House at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

The Convention—The Chaplaincy Question—Discussion on the Compensation of Members.

From Our Own Correspondent

NEW-ORLEANS, La, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1868.

In my last letter I stated that the chaplain had received his warrant for $200, and expecting no more, left without offering up the usual morning prayer.

In this case the first resolution offered was "To appropriate one hundred dollars for the services of Mr. FISHER, a minister." Moved to amend by inserting two hundred dollars.

Judge COOLEY was of opinion that one hundred was too much. The majority, however, thought differently, and the resolution as amended allowing Mr. FISHER two hundred dollars, passed.

There was a stormy debate the same day on the resolution which "authorized the warrant clerk to issue warrants for thirty per cent. over the actual per diem, in order to compensate the members for losses by shaving." A motion to lay on the table was lost amid considerable excitement.

Judge COOLEY, of Pointe Coupee, (white,) spoke strongly against the adoption of the resolution, pronouncing it an infamous scheme. He said that if adopted, it would damn the members who voted for it, damn the Constitution in the estimation of the people, and damn even the Congress which called it into existence.

Judge CRAWFORD (white) also opposed the adoption and said that all honest men should oppose it.

Mr. BELDEN (white) said the members did not receive ten dollars per day as allowed them, as their warrants were shaved to half that amount.

Judge CRAWFORD having merely sat down to write an amendment, arose and sent it to the chair to be read. It was "to allow ninety thousand dollars to each member of the Convention, and a pension for life of seventy-five hundred dollars annually." The amendment was laid upon the table and a second offered that those only who voted for this increase should receive it.

Mr. WAPLES (white) said that "a member of the Convention was an office of honor, not of profit." Those who opposed the resolution were the subjects of gestures, remarks and sneers from the majority who favored it.

The amendment providing that those only who voted for the increase of pay should receive it was laid upon the table by a vote of 53 against 14.

The original resolution then came up and was adopted—yeas 40, nays 32.

Mr. HEMPSTEAD moved to reconsider. The motion was seconded by Mr. WAPLES, who claimed the floor. Mr. CRANE, (white,) in the Chair, decided Mr. WAPLES was out of order, and that Mr. HEMPSTEAD had the floor. The latter spoke little to the point, when the former, having the floor, advocated the postponement of the question.

Mr. BERTENNEAU was of opinion that the proposition would not have received ten votes. This Convention was doing that for which the Convention of 1864 has always been damned. Mr. BERTENNEAU was also in favor of postponing the whole matter.

Judge COOLEY again spoke against the resolution, and hoped it would be reconsidered. He referred to the general feeling of opposition against the Convention, which he said was great, and that it was the duty of the Convention to lessen this opposing force as much as possible rather than it be increased, as it assuredly would if such a resolution passed. The speaker said it was the part of reason and good sense to secure the ratification of the Constitution, instead of adding to the opposition by such unwise legislation as this before the House, that he came there to make a constitution and not to fill his pockets at the expense of the taxpayers of the State. Every gentleman on the floor, he believed, came there for the same purpose, and he nor they believed in voting an additional sum to cover the cost of the excesses and indulgences—he would not say, *expenses*—of members. Such a measure would be a damning record for those who advocated it, and would reflect upon every member of the Convention. "Did the delegates come here to make money, or did they come here to frame a constitution?"

A colored delegate here interrupted the speaker by remarking that his expenses were $4 23 per day. Judge COOLEY said this was 23 cents less than his own, but even taking this estimate of the daily expenses, and even at the present discount, a clear profit of $3 was made per day. He said those who voted for the resolution provided for their personal profit and not for the good of the State. In passing such extravagant measures it seemed to him that the object was to secure the defeat of the Constitution, and if it was not ratified their labors fell to the ground. With such a result where were they to get their per diem money. The speaker closed his remarks by hoping that the members would do their duty like honest men and vote down the resolution.

Mr. REAGAN spoke under excitement, and directed his remarks personally to Judge COOLEY, until called to order by Mr. WAPLES for not debating the merits of the motion. Mr. REAGAN still continued abusing Judge COOLEY, remarking that "it was the idea of gentlemen in the opposition to secure the defeat of the Constitution at all hazards, and to override the wishes of the people."

Judge COOLEY—Does the gentleman refer to me?

Mr. REAGAN—No, Sir, but the gentleman from the Fourth District, (Mr. WAPLES.)

Mr. WAPLES—If you speak of me and my motives in that manner you lie.

Mr. SMITH, (white,) (in the chair,)—Order, gentlemen, order.

Mr. REAGAN—I make this statement fearlessly.

Mr. HIESTAND—Mr. President, I move proper decorum be observed.

Mr. REAGAN—Outside the Convention I take the lie from no man.

Order being at length restored, a member asked what the question was before the House. Mr. SMITH, the Chairman, stated that "the debate was upon the motion to lay the motion of the gentleman from Orleans, to take up the motion for a reconsideration of the motion to allow an additional 30 per cent. to members *per diem*, on the table."

Your readers may better understand the following: The resolution to take the original resolution from the table was lost on a final vote, which resulted in 24 yeas and 40 nays. This allows to each member $3 additional per day on their original allowance, or $13 per day in all.

A motion was now made by Mr. MEADOWS that the resolution authorizing the delegates to collect their per diem from the Parish Tax Collectors, be taken from the table, was lost.

Mr. STEELE's resolution asking for the appointment of Gen. MOWER in case Gen. HANCOCK should be removed, then came up. A motion to lay upon the table was lost.

Mr. PACKARD, of Orleans, then made a motion to amend by striking out the name of JOS. A. MOWER and insert the name of P. H. SHERIDAN. Adopted, and the resolution as amended passed. [The particulars of this resolution have already been given by the TIMES correspondent.]

Mr. ISABELLE, (colored,) offered a very sensible resolution, which, however, was voted down by a large majority. It was, "that after the 18th day of February no member of this Convention shall receive any per diem." This resolution was offered on the 17th inst. SOLOMON MOSES moved to lay it on the table almost before it was read. Carried, yeas 39, nays 29.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN

The Cunard mail steamship *Australasian*, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 15th and Queenstown on the 16th of February, arrived at this port yesterday with advices later by three days than were at hand by the *City of Boston*.

FENIANISM.

The Renewal of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland—Speech of the Earl of Mayo.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 14, the Earl of Mayo, in moving for leave to introduce a bill to renew, for a limited period, the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension (Ireland) act, said: The act that was passed at the latter end of last May for the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act in Ireland, expires on the 1st of March, and any one who has watched the events of the last six months cannot be surprised that the Government should feel it to be their duty to ask the House to continue for a limited period those powers which it has on three separate occasions confided to the present Government. I am sure the House will agree with me when I say that a more irksome duty than that which devolves upon me to-night, can hardly fall to the lot of any Minister to perform, [hear, hear;] but we feel so deep a conviction of the necessity of the measure, that we should be betraying our duty and deserting our posts if we failed to express our earnest conviction that the further suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act in Ireland for a limited period was absolutely necessary for the preservation of peace in the sister country, [hear, hear,] and for the continuance of those endeavors which have been made by this and the late Government to frustrate and endeavor to destroy the efforts of the Fenian conspiracy. The efforts of this conspiracy, which has existed for four long years, so far as Ireland is concerned, appears to be paralysed, and the leaders of the movement have transferred the scene of their more active exertions to this side of the water, and England has within the last six weeks been astonished to find that in the great centres of her population there exists an active conspiracy for the avowed purpose of promoting rebellion in Ireland and of endeavoring to sever that country from the Crown and power of Great Britain. There is no doubt that an active conspiracy of that kind, carried on with great skill and secrecy, has existed among us for a considerable time; and the course of that conspiracy, so far as England is concerned, has been marked by the commission of crimes unparalleled in the history of this country. [Hear.] At all events it has shown the true character of the movement and the recklessness and daring of the leaders and the lengths to which they would go for the purpose of carrying out their object. Though, happily, Ireland has not been distinguished for the commission of those crimes which, unhappily, have been committed in England, there have been sufficient occurrences in Ireland to show that a very considerable activity on the part of the brotherhood still remains there. It appears that for some time it has been the object of those who direct the movements of the brotherhood in Ireland to carry on in that country isolated outrages, by which to keep up a state of alarm and excitement in the minds of the population of that country. We are also in the possession of information which shows that in America, and also on the Continent of Europe, considerable activity prevails among members of this conspiracy, and that the same features characterize all their movements, and show us that this society is, in reality, ruled over and guided by men who have thrown off their allegiance altogether to the British Crown, and who boast they are no longer subjects of the Queen—the greater portion of them being men who have been born within the limits of the United Kingdom, but who have transferred their allegiance to another Power. This, therefore, forms a new feature altogether in any conspiracy that has ever affected the safety of this country. The leaders are far *beyond the reach of British laws*. They are *subjects of a foreign country, and they are, consequently, out of the reach of our laws.* It appears to me most lamentable that the greater portion of these men who have devoted themselves for some years to the furtherance of the objects of the Fenian brotherhood, have not followed that *bright example set them by the great mass of their fellow-citizens in the United States.* I do not believe that a more marked spectacle has been exhibited in the world, than that at the close of the American war—a war of great magnitude, and apparently carried on with great difficulty and interest—that at its close the great mass of those who engaged in it should return to the occupations of peace, [hear, hear,] and the men who were to be seen a short time since leading battalions in all the pomp and circumstance of war, surrounded by all which makes war so attractive, are now to be found busily engaged in counting-houses, warehouses, shops, railway stations, and schools. [Hear, hear.] The class, however, to which I have most particularly alluded, unhappily have not followed that bright example, and many of them, I am sorry to say, are my own countrymen. [Hear, hear.] For them it appears industry has no charms, and peace has no attractions, for no sooner was the American civil war ended, than instead of turning their attention to the arts of peace, they directed their attention to the raising of the flag of civil war in their own country. And the greater number of those men who had been engaged in a desperate struggle for the maintenance of union in their adopted country, quickly went into an undertaking and an agitation which has resulted in the declaration of civil war and the *destruction of their own country.* These are the men to whom I attribute, in a great degree, the misfortunes which this Fenian conspiracy has brought on this country. As I before said, they are beyond our reach—they are out of the country, and it is our duty to take such measures as we can to prevent their coming here. * * * With reference to the question before us, the Government is about to ask the House to renew the act for a longer period than it has done hitherto. It was not, in the present aspect of the Fenian conspiracy, possible to expect that we could be in a position so favorable as to justify us in asking the House to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* act in Ireland for the present session only. We propose to ask the House to renew the act for a year from March next, [hear, hear;] and if Parliament should not then be sitting, we propose that the bill continue in force till three weeks after the meeting of Parliament. [Hear, hear.] In this way, if there should be a new Parliament, we propose to give it the power, at the earliest opportunity, of expressing their opinion whether the act should be again renewed or not. [Hear, hear.] Sir, no one can be more convinced than we are of the grave inconveniences and dangers connected with the conferring of these extraordinary powers upon the Government. I am one who believe that the suspension of this act—which we all recognize to be one of the bulwarks of our liberties—is, as I have said, attended with serious inconveniences and dangers, and in asking the House to consent to the present motion, I do not wish to conceal the extreme gravity of the course we are obliged to take. But I believe that there is not a man in Ireland worthy of the name, who does not feel the absolute necessity of this measure, and who would not be invested with feelings approaching to dismay if he thought that the House would refuse to sanction the proposal. [Hear, hear.] No doubt it is a measure which nothing but the *most absolute necessity and the greatest national danger can justify;* but I think it is also clear from the experience of the past that in spite of all the dangers and inconveniences of this course, the great powers conferred upon the Government can be exercised without real danger to the liberties of the people. [Hear, hear.] The act has now been suspended for a considerable time, but nobody can say that in consequence the freedom of discussion, of thought, of action, of writing or of speech is more restricted in Ireland than in any other part of the United Kingdom. [Hear.] I believe that the only freedom really interfered with is the freedom to rebel, [hear, hear;] and that, I believe, has been thoroughly and completely restricted. [Hear, hear.] It is, therefore, in the fullest conviction of the absolute necessity pressing upon us, and power of the Government to exercise the powers conferred upon them, without interference with the constitutional privileges of our fellow subjects, and also with a firm conviction that this is the most speedy and efficacious way of repressing and, I hope, of ultimately extinguishing, this painful conspiracy, that I have no hesitation whatever in asking the House for leave to introduce this bill. [Cheers.]

After a speech by Mr. Bagwell, leave was given to introduce the bill, which (as stated by our cable dispatches) was at a later day passed by both Houses.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

Present Location of the British Troops—What Has Been Accomplished and What Remains to be Done.

From the London Times, Feb. 13.

The letter from Abyssinia which appeared in our last impression will explain to the public the true character, history and prospects of that costly expedition. The enterprise itself is, as we recently observed, a question of money because it is a question of time, and it is a question of time because of the natural difficulties which our contributor so lucidly explains. In a few words, the case is this—that what is known in military language as the base of our operations had perforce to be established at a distance of sixty-five miles from the landing-place of the troops. The army can only begin its advance from Senafé, and for this reason, that Senafé is the nearest point to the coast with which communication can be certainly maintained. If our chief magazines could have been established at Zoulla, so that the troops could have entered upon the work of the expedition from that point, we should, perhaps, by this time have accomplished our object. Unhappily, there is a part of the road between Zoulla and Senafé which a day or two of rain would render absolutely impassable, and it is therefore necessary to organize at Senafé, instead of at Zoulla, that depot of stores and provisions from which the advancing army is to be supplied. From Zoulla, where the forces were disembarked, to Magdala, where the prisoners are confined, the distance is about 400 miles. But before the troops can begin to march upon Magdala, the stores landed at Zoulla must be forwarded to Senafé, and there accumulated in quantities sufficient for the needs of the expedition. The dispatch of these goods has been the work of the army up to the present time.

The surveys of exploring parties showed that between the seacoast and the foot of a mountain range about 14 miles distant lay a torrid and sandy plain. At the foot of the hills a pass was found to open, leading by a chain of defiles 50 miles long to the table land above. The opening of the pass represents the station called Koomayloo; the first station on the table land is Senafé. Between those two stations lies the work to be done, and unhappily it was discovered that at a particular point, just ten miles above Koomayloo, the defile must become absolutely impassible in the rainy season. The road, in fact, at this point was nothing more than the dry bed of a torrent narrowed to the width of a few yards by cliffs rising precipitously on either side. When the rains began this piece of road would be simply the channel of a roaring stream, and all communication between the table land and the coast would consequently be at an end. Under these circumstances there was but one resource—to establish the base of operations on the table land itself, so as to dispense with communications below, and to make the best of the dry season in moving the stores at once from the coast to the table land—that is, from Zoulla to Senafé.

In military as in other communications there are various methods of transport available. There is railway communication, which is the best of all; communication by wheeled carriages, which is next best; and, lastly, transport by pack-horses or baggage animals. From Zoulla to Koomayloo, across the 14 miles of plain, our engineers have already laid a railroad, so that this portion of the distance will soon cost us no trouble at all. In the long pass from Koomayloo to Senafé the object was to get carriage transport if possible, and that appears now to have been accomplished; but the work was severe, and for weeks together nothing could be carried from Zoulla to Senafé except on the back of a mule or other pack animal. Now, these pack animals could only take a load of 190 pounds each, of which 40 pounds went for their own food on the way, so that 150 pound weight of stores represented all the contribution made to the magazines by a mule's journey to the table-land from the coast. Give the animal a wheeled carriage and he can draw 336 pounds weight besides his own provender, so that the means of transport would be doubled. Even thus, however, the work of accumulating by such means a store of provisions and munitions for an army of 8,000 men must be very arduous indeed. In the meantime the troops themselves could not be moved. They might have been marched easily enough from Zoulla to Senafé weeks ago, but when there they could not have been fed, and so they were necessarily kept in the plain until the magazines in the highlands had been completed.

It must now, however, be observed that after all this preliminary labor has been accomplished, and the army has been paraded on the table land at Senafé, we shall still be at the beginning of *a doubtful, if not difficult, campaign.* At an extraordinary cost of labor, ingenuity and perseverance we shall have established our base of operations at Senafé instead of Zoulla, but from Senafé itself we must then commence a march of 340 miles over a country of which we know very little. It appears to be presumed that no natural obstacles will intercept our communications with Senafé however far we advance; but, at any rate, that line of operations must be kept open, so that from the magazines at Senafé our army may at any stage of the road between that station and Magdala receive its supplies. In short, all we have done hitherto represents only the accomplishment of an extraordinary and unexpected task imposed upon us by circumstances as a preliminary achievement. We have now to begin the work of the campaign, as we might have begun it at first had the Sooroo defile not been found impassable.

It is a strange and unmerited complication of our difficulties that our very honesty of purpose should be turned against us, and yet such is the fact. We proclaimed with all sincerity on entering the country that we desired nothing but the deliverance of the prisoners unjustly confined. We repudiated all ideas of conquest, and distinctly announced that when the captives had been rescued we should retire from Abyssinia without retaining any hold upon the people or the land. This frank declaration, intended to assure and conciliate the Abyssinian chiefs, has had the effect of alarming them into a cautious and half-hearted neutrality. They would have been perfectly willing to aid us against Theodore—the enemy and terror of them all—but only on condition of effectual protection against his revenge. If we are simply to march from Senafé to Magdala, and from Magdala back to Senafé, and then take ship again for our own dominions, we shall leave our allies at the mercy of the common foe, who, relieved from our presence, will wreak his vengeance on those who sided with us against him. So the chiefs, we are told, hang back from our alliance, and leave us to do the work ourselves.

However, as this work, according to all appearance, is no more than we can do with ease, it is, perhaps, as well that we should have no alliances to entangle us, and as the great difficulty in our way, that of getting a place to start from, has now been surmounted, we may hope soon to receive more encouraging accounts of the progress of the expedition. In the meantime the reports not only of the health of the troops, but of the good spirit and cordial understanding of all branches of the force, are highly satisfactory. We have an effective and confident army actually on Abyssinian soil, and we have, in a military sense, no enemy before us. What difficulties may intervene between Senafé and Magdala, or what we may find at Magdala when we get there, it is, of course, impossible to say; but the dangers of the climate and even the obstacles of the country have hitherto proved far less than we had been led to expect.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Resignation of Mr. Adams.

From the London Morning Star, Feb. 15.

The resignation of Mr. Adams as American Minister to England has been confirmed, and we are informed that his successor is expected to arrive about Easter. The retirement of Mr. Adams from the most important diplomatic appointment in the gift of his Government, is an event which, under any circumstances, would call for public comment. But the feeling which the announcement has already created is very different from that which was called forth by the departure from our shores of his immediate predecessors. Both Mr. Dallas and Mr. Buchanan were men of ability, but they lived in ordinary times, and were only occasionally brought into prominent public notice. The important part which Mr. Buchanan played in the famous, or rather infamous, Ostend Manifesto, which openly declared that the time had come for wresting Cuba from Spain by fair means or foul, gave him a reputation which was scarcely a shade removed from that of the professional filibusters of the Southern States, while his subsequent policy as President of the United States, was entirely in keeping with the shameless immorality of the designs he encouraged against the Spanish possessions in America. Mr. Dallas' career in this country was marked by dignity and good sense, although he had the misfortune to be allied to the extreme pro-slavery party. But in the case of Mr. Adams, no qualifying terms can justly be employed. For seven years he has occupied the post of American Minister at this Court, a period three years longer than the customary official term. When he embarked from the United States for England, all hope of a pacific settlement of the great issues which had arisen between the Government of the Union and the seceding States had disappeared, and before he had time to assume his Ambassadorial functions the British Government had precipitately committed itself to the recognition of the belligerent rights of the South. Upon his arrival here he found the whole tone of what is called English "society" hostile to his country; for it was not until the close of 1862 and the beginning of 1863 that a series of great meetings, held in London, Manchester, and the principal towns of the Kingdom, established the fact that the popular sentiment was really in favor of the reestablishment of the Union and the abolition of negro slavery. Those who have glanced at the volumes of diplomatic correspondence issued from the Departments of State at Washington can form some idea of the labor, the responsibility, and the unceasing anxiety necessarily incidental to Mr. Adams' position. His first dispatch on the *Alabama*, or "No. 290," as she was then called, was written nearly six years ago; and during that long interval he has been perplexed by a difficult and irritating controversy, which, after all, was only one of a countless number of important questions affecting the friendly relations of the two countries. When we look over these documents we cannot but admire the candor, fairness and good temper with which Mr. Adams pleaded his country's cause, and justified his views of public policy. His arguments and illustrations were always cogent, if not irresistible; and few who ponder over them now will fail to regret that they did not produce a greater influence at the time on the mind of the British Government. It would be difficult to discover a single mistake which Mr. Adams made in the course of these discussions. The rare sagacity which led him through this diplomatic labyrinth was tempered by great self-control. An impulsive man, a man of constitutionally irritable character, might easily have wrought irreparable mischief. At one moment, probably, nothing would have served the Confederate cause in this country so much as an ebullition of temper, an indiscreet word, an angry threat on Mr. Adams' part. But he was perfectly cool and collected in the thick of the fight. What effect British intervention on behalf of the South might have had on the ultimate issue of the conflict with the Southern States it would be hard to say and idle to discuss. The probability is—but this is, after all, a mere speculation—that, on the one hand, the independence of the Southern Confederacy would have been established, while on the other, Canada would have been lost to the British Crown. That great dangers were averted, that in spite of a tempest of conflicting passions the peace of two great nations has been preserved, is due in no inconsiderable degree to the wisdom and good sense of the American Minister. There are many English statesmen who may well envy the place which will be allotted to this distinguished man on the impartial page of history.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Further Particulars of the Eruption—The Outbreak Increasing in Grandeur.

Naples (Feb. 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

The disaster in Santa Lucia has so completely absorbed our attention for the last fortnight, that the principal agent in causing the misfortune has excited little notice, and yet Vesuvius, in spite of Reuter's intelligence that it had fallen, has been almost as active and brilliant as at the commencement of its eruption. It has assumed different phases at intervals, increasing and decreasing, so that the approaching termination of the spectacle has been announced more than once; still the mountain continues with unwearied energy to astonish the numerous visitors who have crowded into Naples. About the time I wrote to you last on this subject, the oracle of the Observatory declared that Vesuvius had nearly arrived at the end of its demonstrations, or was entering on a new phase. The prophecy was a safe one, being equivalent to saying that much might be said on either side. No detonations were heard—no fragments of lava were thrown out—a portion of the summit of the cone had fallen in, and the upper part of the mountain was covered with sublimates of common salt. Three or four days elapsed, during which the lava declined in the rapidity of its course, when about the night of the 21st, the roarings of the mountain were again heard most distinctly in Naples. Slight shocks of earthquake occurred on several successive nights, which were felt very sensibly in Naples, and the lava, which was more copious, unable any longer to enter the passage through which it had hitherto burrowed, had to commence its course over the indurated bed. For some time it continued toward the right, as seen from Naples, and shortly afterward descended on the left, in the direction of the Observatory. These streams were continually augmented by fresh supplies of material, but their course is comparatively short, as in intervals of repose they become indurated, and they have to begin again from the summit. As day after day passed on, the instruments showed an increase of magnetic agitation; the lava flowed much more copiously, until, on the night of the 28th of January, the intensity and extent of the eruption were greater than they had been for some time. The whole of the upper part of the mountain, from the summit to the base of the cone, was covered with red-hot lava, presenting a most stupendous spectacle, and attracting a crowd of visitors, among whom were the Duke and Duchess of Aosta. I note this night in particular, for it was that on which the great calamity befel Santa Lucia. It corresponded with the increased action of the mountain, and though many who have been unconscious of them may be sceptical of the frequent recurrence of earthquakes, they are no less a fact, unless science has erred and the many who have felt them have been mistaken. What effect these continued oscillations must have on buildings and mountains of tufa-sand I leave you to judge. The same inconstancy which has marked the history of this eruption continued to distinguish it till the end of the month. "The instruments of the Observatory pass from a state of almost perfect inactivity to an activity which may be called feverish," said Palmieri on the 30th of January. On the 3d of February there was an interval of comparative repose; the lava ran with less vivacity and the instruments were calmer, but on the next day there was a considerable increase—the cone began to mutter, and the activity of the sismograph indicated that yet greater quantities of lava were to be thrown out. Between the 5th and 6th there were three shocks of earthquake, and a gentleman who ascended the cone halfway up told me that the ground trembled beneath him. On these nights the visitors had the choice of two roads, for while one stream ran toward the Piano delle Ginestre, another pursued the direction of the Crocelle, to which spot the image of St. Janarius will be borne in a month or two, as is the annual custom. The spectacle increased in grandeur to the 6th and 7th inst. The thunders of the cone were stronger, so strong, indeed, as to shake the windows of Torre del Greco, while slight shocks of earthquake were registered by the sismograph, and so the state of the mountain continues at the present moment. With the cessation of the heavy rains in the latter part of January the *fumarole* (smoke-holes) of the lava have again been decorated with white, yellow and green sublimates, in which, besides common salt, copper and lead predominate. You may imagine, therefore, the attractions which the mountain presents. Crowds visit it every night, for Naples is full of visitors; and the splendid weather which has set in, and the moon which shines above us almost as brilliant as your sun, make the trip to Vesuvius a most agreeable excursion.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

The British Parliament assembled on Feb. 13. In the House of Commons, Feb. 14, Col. Sykes gave notice of a question to the Foreign Secretary with regard to the alleged appointment of Mr. Burlingame, the American Minister at Pekin, as Ambassador from the Imperial Court to the States of Europe, and also whether the noble Lord would lay on the table the addresses from several commercial communities in China, received by our Minister at Pekin, or by the Foreign Office, respecting the revision of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

The London *Times*, of the 15th, in its "city article," says: "The only exception to the general buoyancy of the market consists in American securities. Holders, it is said, begin to be alarmed by the continuous rise of the gold premium, and the debates in Congress about the consolidation of the debt, or the payment of it in paper currency."

The *British Medical Journal* says: "Prince Leopold has continued during the week to make rapid progress to convalescence. The tendency to accidental hemorrhage, from which the Prince has now suffered severely on more than one occasion, is one of those anomalous conditions which sometimes unaccountably affect persons otherwise perfectly sound in constitution. But this condition will undoubtedly, and throughout life, require Prince Leopold to abstain from violent exertion of any kind, or from indulging in the more active departments of professional activity selected by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur."

In a convocation at Oxford University on the 15th, it was agreed, after a protest from Mr. Goldwin Smith, to make a grant of books from the University Press to the University of the Southern States of America. A decree was then brought forward to grant from the University chest the sum of £350 toward restoring the buildings of the said University, which were destroyed during the late war. On a division, the decree was rejected by 63 votes to 60; majority, 3. The opposition seemed to rest partly on general financial grounds and partly on the fear that such a vote would be taken in America as an expression of sympathy with the South.

La Question d'Orient of Feb. 13, says: "We have it on good authority that His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III. intends to extend to Constantinople the journey he will make to Vienna about June or July next, in order to return the visits he received during the late Universal Exhibition from the Sultan and the Emperor of Austria. Should this journey take place it will be the starting point, we hope, of a new era in the regeneration of the East."

The Paris *Patrie* predicts that the subscriptions to the new loan will open early in March next. It says: "The Council of State will soon have concluded its deliberations upon the Budget of 1869, and will then examine the bill to be presented to the Chambers in reference to the loan. As the Legislative Body would thus have two subjects—the budget and the loan—before it at the same time, the discussion of the loan would be declared urgent, and would be proceeded with first."

A petition to the Emperor is in course of signature at Roubaix, praying His Majesty not to renew the Treaty of Commerce with England, and has already received 15,000 names. A deputation of workingmen is to bring it to Paris, with the intention of soliciting an audience with the Emperor.

The Berlin semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* says: "The abstinence of the Minister-President from official business will certainly continue until after the close of the Chambers. The preliminary deliberations in reference to a new arrangement of the Provincial districts will now take place, the Minister of the Interior having resumed his post. The rumor of differences of opinion existing in the Cabinet on this point is entirely unfounded."

Preliminary arrangements are being made by the Ministry of the Interior for the establishment of a Central Association for the protection of German emigrants, by directing them to certain societies and shipping agents.

The Budget Committee of the Reichsrath Delegation have resolved to add to their report upon the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs the following paragraph: "Austria requires the preservation of peace as a condition of her consolidation and advancement. The Red Book shows that the present Minister for Foreign Affairs has recognized this necessity and acted upon it with as much prudence as dignity."

The *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna states that the Government has renounced the hope of arriving at a friendly arrangement with the Holy See relative to the Concordat. In consequence, the Minister of Public Worship, M. de Hasner, will shortly present to the Chamber a bill declaring purely and simply that "the treaty concluded in 1855 by the Imperial Government with the Holy See, and known under the name of the Concordat is abrogated, as being no longer compatible with the existing situation."

The Florence correspondent of the *Débats*, writing on Feb. 9, says: "It is probable that the French occupation of Rome will not be maintained much longer. The French Government itself appears desirous of putting an end to it, and endeavors are at this moment being made to find—not a mode of compromise—but what our papers call a *modus vivendi*. The thing is to so arrange that Rome and the Kingdom of Italy may be able to live side by side, without annoying each other too much; without endangering the peace at every moment, and yet without renouncing any principle on either side. I have reason to believe that the Italian Government is quite disposed to accept anything reasonable which will render the *status quo* endurable without engaging the future. Will it be the same with Rome? It may be doubted."

The *Brenta* of Bassano, a city of what was formerly Austrian Italy, states that a bomb exploded in the cathedral there during the celebration of the *triduum* for the victory of Mentana, but that fortunately it caused no injury.

The Swiss Federal Council officially states that no reclamations have been received from Prussia respecting the former Hanoverian subjects who had repaired to Swiss territory. The Council left to the respective Cantons the right of affording asylum to those persons, but they suddenly quitted Switzerland of their own accord with Austrian passports after their position as residents in the country had been settled.

The ceremony of the delivery to the Queen of the Golden Rose sent to Her Majesty by the Pope took place Feb. 12 in the Chapel of the Palace.

The National Cemetery at Nashville.

From the Nashville Union, Feb. 23.

The work on the National Cemetery near this city is not yet more than half completed, though only about fifty more interments are to be made. The remains of fifteen hundred soldiers and Government employes, who died of small-pox, have recently been transferred to this cemetery from the burying-ground near the pest-house, swelling the number of interments to fifteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven. The cemetery now holds the remains of all Federal soldiers buried along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from Nashville to Cave City, Kentucky; of all those along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Nashville to Lavergne; of all those along the line of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad between Nashville and Johnsonville, and of all those along the line of the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad from Nashville to the Kentucky line. Nearly two thousand were disinterred along the Lousville and Nashville Railroad. Only a few scattered graves now remain to be looked up to close up the ranks of the nearly sixty thousand dead. The cemetery is close by the track of the Louisville and Nashville road, and can be seen from passing cars. The work of completing it is in the hands of Capt. McTaggurt, a very competent officer, who succeeded Chaplain Earnshaw as Superintendent.

Gen. Hancock's Denial of a Slander.

New-Orleans, La., Feb. 22, 1868.

Editor Republican:

Sir—My attention has been called to the following article which appeared in your paper of today:

"We find this in the editorial columns of the New-York *Sun* of the 17th inst.:

'In a recent letter to a gentleman in this vicinity Gen. Hancock falls into an irreverent and picturesque, not to say profane, mode of speech, which has usually been thought to be more characteristic of him in the heat of battle than in the cool blood of a friendly epistle. As the hero of Spottsylvania expresses it, he has 'had a h—ll of a time, and has got his belly full of these d—d Texas rebels.'"

I beg to say that there is no truth whatever in the statement that I wrote such a letter as the one referred to, or ever used such expressions. The article is a malicious misrepresentation and without foundation. I have lately returned from Texas, where I was treated invariably with kindness, and saw no evidence which would warrant such expressions as to Texas any more than to any other State in the Union. I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. A.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Alleged Kidnapping Case—Col. Wood and Marshal Murray in Court.

In July, 1867, Col. Wm. P. Wood, the chief of the United States Treasury secret service; Christopher V. Hogan, Abner B. Newcomb, Edwin N. Poor, Chas. Rubie, Fontaine S. Petters, Robert Murray, United States Marshal; Alex. Watson and Joseph Gaylor were arrested by the Deputy Sheriff of Queens County, and taken before Judge Armstrong, at Jamaica, L. I., charged with having on the 2d of April, 1867, kidnapped Daniel D. Wright, *alias* Aaron B. Sanford, *alias* Phil. Stanley and others, and carried them out of the State of New-York. Upon examination all the parties were held to bail to appear at the November term of the Queens County Court of Sessions, and answer the charges made against them. However, the case did not come up for trial in November, but was ultimately set down for Tuesday last, on which day a postponement was obtained until yesterday. Accordingly, all the parties presented themselves in the Queens County Court-house yesterday, before Judge John J. Armstrong, and Justices of Sessions Thomas H. Clowes and James M. Seaman. This case had its origin in the robbery of Paymaster Belknap, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in the early part of the war, of the sum of $130,000. Phil. Stanley, Joseph Berford, Wm. Bromley and John Wright were suspected of having committed the burglary, but for reasons better known to the police than to the public they were never arrested until some misunderstanding took place between the detectives at Police Headquarters and those of the United States Marshal's Office. Under these circumstances, it was stated that even if the suspected parties had committed the robbery, sufficient time had elapsed between the commission of the crime and the month of April, 1867, to place them beyond danger of having their liberty restrained under the United States statute of limitation. At the time of the misunderstanding alluded to, a warrant was obtained from United States Commissioner Betts for the arrest of Phil. Stanley and the others already named; and on that warrant, it appears, the alleged kidnapping took place. No return was ever made upon the warrant such as is usual in all such cases, as provided for by law. The prisoners were represented as having been kept on board of a gunboat at the Navy-yard under the close guardianship of Deputy Marshal Newcomb, and were subsequently removed to the District of Columbia, and were said to have been taken from there to Alexandria, which place being then under martial law, no writ of *habeas corpus* could reach them. Two of the prisoners escaped, and the others were kept until discharged by the Government, the proceeding under which they had been conveyed thither having been found to be irregular. After obtaining their liberty, Phil. Stanley and his companions went before Judge Armstrong, at Jamaica, and made the complaint on which a bench warrant was issued for the arrest of the persons now brought up for trial at the present term of the Queens County Court.

Yesterday Ex-Recorder Smith, Counsel for Col. Wm. P. Wood, of the Secret Service, applied for a further postponement of the case until next Wednesday, for the purpose of enabling him to have his witnesses, many of whom he had to bring from a distance, in court.

Mr. John Anthon, who is associated with Mr. Benj. W. Downing, District Attorney for Queens County, opposed the motion for a further adjournment in an argument both learned and eloquent.

Ex-Recorder Smith replied, urging that no interest could suffer by the postponement asked for, unless it might be justice. He spoke in lofty terms of Col. Wood and Marshal Murray, and said that he had no objections to offer against all the defendants being tried at once.

Mr. Wm. F. Howe, Counsel for Alex. Watson, Cris. Hogan, Joseph Gaylor and Fontaine Spencer Pettus, objected to having his clients put on trial at the same time as the other defendants.

Mr. Anthon reminded the Court that Col. Wood had applied for a separate trial when he was last in Court.

Ex-Recorder Smith moved to have the previous application, and the ruling of the Court under it, set aside so as to have but one trial.

At this point United States Marshal Murray, standing outside of the bar, addressed the Court, saying: "Your Honor, I demand a separate trial; I am not conscious of having done anything wrong, and I have no desire to be connected with the other parties on trial."

The Court then merely decided to grant the postponement asked for in the first instance, and ordered that the trial proceed on Tuesday morning next, on the arrival of the cars from Hunter's Point.

This ended the proceedings for the day.

The Explosion on the Jas. A. Wright—The Owners and Engineer Censured.

The inquest on Capt. Silas A. Dakin, who died from injuries caused by the recent explosion on board the steam-tug *Jas. A. Wright*, was concluded yesterday in the County Court-house, Brooklyn, before Coroner Smith.

John M. Weekes, United States Local Inspector of Steamers, was first examined. He deposed that the boiler of the vessel was last inspected on the 13th of September, 1866. A copy of the original inspection certificate, expiring Sept. 13, 1867, was produced.

In answer to a question from the Coroner, the witness said the application for inspection should have been made in writing to the Inspectors, but as a general rule the Inspectors did not wait to be notified. The owner of the boat was notified by letter on the 25th of October and the 29th of November that the certificate of inspection had expired, and also the Custom-house license; the certificate having expired, the boat was, after that, running in direct violation of the law, and the Captain was, therefore, liable to a penalty of $100; one of witness' assistants examined the boiler after explosion, and found on the back end, where the braces had originally been connected with the sides that six of these braces had given away some time previously; there was a space of about three feet in length from the side of the boiler, and about two and a half feet in height, wholly unsupported by braces; he understood the ship had no United States safety valve according to law; the boiler not being able to sustain the pressure of steam, gave way; a space of 500 square inches was wholly unsupported by braces, and sustained a pressure of 30,000 pounds when the steam was up to about sixty pounds to the square inch; there has been no repairs made to the boiler since the inspection.

This concluded the evidence, and the case having been committed to the jury, they returned a verdict, "That the said Silas A. Dakin came to his death by injuries received at the boiler explosion of the tug-boat *James A. Wright*, on the 17th of February, 1868, and we the jurors do censure the owner or owners and engineer of said boat for not having the boiler inspected as provided by law; and we the jury are also of the opinion, from the testimony adduced, that the boiler was not in a safe condition to be used."

THE INQUEST IN JERSEY CITY.

The inquest on the body of Alonzo Diver, fireman, who was killed by the same explosion, was concluded before Coroner Warren, of Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, when the following additional evidence was taken:

John K. Mathews, being sworn, testified: I am an engineer by profession, and at present am United States Local Inspector of Steamers for this district; on the 13th of September, 1866, the boiler of the *James A. Wright* was subjected to inspection by hydrostatic pressure of ninety pounds to the square inch; the engineer and pilot were both licensed; the license of the *Wright* expired on the 13th of September, 1867, and since that time she has been running without a license, in violation of law; the owners were notified by letter on the 25th and again on the 29th of November last, to comply with the law by taking out their license papers; since that time they have not complied with the law; from a careful examination I made, assisted by another Inspector, I found from six to eight braces sustaining the back end of the boiler broken, and they had the appearance of old fractures; they left a flat surface of 540 square inches unsupported by braces; eighteen months ago she was inspected and allowed to carry 60 pounds of steam; if she was carrying 60 pounds of steam at the time of the explosion there were 32,400 pounds of pressure on that portion of the boiler that was unsupported by braces; she had no Government lock-up valves as required by law; as a general thing the Inspector goes in the boiler to examine it and also instructs the engineer to do so, particularly to examine the braces; under hydrostatic pressure if any of the braces are broken you will know it, as it makes a report like a gun; if the boiler had shown any symptoms at the time of inspection the pressure would have been reduced or she would have been ordered repaired; it is the duty of any officer of a boat to report any defect of machinery &c., to the Government Inspector; if the boat had been inspected, as required by law, I do not think this accident would have occurred; there was no report of the injury to the boat by being run into by a ferry-boat.

The jury, after being out half an hour, rendered the following verdict:

That Alonzo Diver came to his death from injuries received by the explosion of the boiler on board the steamboat *James A. Wright*, off Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New-York, on the afternoon of Feb. 17, 1868; that said explosion was caused by the wearing out of the braces by which the back-head of said boiler was supported, and that the owner or owners of said steam tug-boat *James A. Wright*, in persisting in using said boiler, without having it inspected as required by law, after having been twice notified to have it so inspected by the proper authorities, have manifested a spirit of recklessness and a want of due regard for the safety of human life which is not only censurable but criminal in the last degree.

Daring Attempt at Robbery at Gravesend, L. I.

A daring attempt was made to rob the house of C. S. Stryker, in Gravesend, near the Coney Island road, about 12 o'clock Thursday night. The men engaged in the effort were Polish Jews, named Ezurel Bloom, Isidore Schey, Marks Goldwater, Udell Cohn and Isaac Goldman, and resided in Baxter and neighboring streets in New-York. They had obtained a knowledge of the house by visiting it as peddlers, and made their arrangements last week to rob the house of Mr. Stryker this week, Thursday. Meantime Goldman and Goldwater got drunk, had a quarrel and a fight at the house of the latter, and the result was that Goldman was kicked out of the house by Goldwater and his wife. Goldman vowed revenge and went on Sunday night last to Mr. Stryker and informed him of the intention of the party to rob him. On Monday Mr. Stryker informed Inspector Folk of the story Goldman had told him but refused assistance from the Police, preferring to have the honor himself of receiving his visitors.

Thursday evening at about 8 o'clock, Schey, Goldwater, Cohn and Goldman—Bloom being sick and unable to accompany the party—crossed Catherine Ferry and went to Gravesend. On approaching Mr. Stryker's house, at about midnight, they aroused the dogs but quieted them by throwing them some meat, and then went round to the back of the house and having mounted the stoop succeeded in prying open a shutter to the back window. As soon as it opened Mr. Stryker and a neighbor, named Edward Walters, who had heavily loaded two shot guns, fired, wounding one of the villains and thoroughly frightening all. Goolman and Cohn were caught by Mr. Stryker and his friend, and were carried into Brooklyn to the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house, where they were locked up by Capt. Brown, who immediately dispatched Sergeant Williams and Roundsmen Mackellar and Webster to New-York to arrest the men who had escaped. The officers, informed by Goldman as to where the men lived, went first to Schey's house where they found neither him nor Goldwater. At the house of the latter, however, they found both the men who had been home but about 15 minutes, had laid their knives on the table and were about removing their boots soaked, with water. When the officers opened the door the men made a spring for their knives, but were deterred by the cocked revolvers of the officers, who put the wristlets on them and took them to the Station-House in Oak-street, where they were locked up by Capt. Thorne. The officers then arrested in Bayard-street, Bloom, one of the originators of the expedition. Yesterday morning the whole party was taken before Justice Cornwell, and all except Goldman held for examination. Goldman was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

Many attempts have been made of late to rob citizens and plunder residences just outside the city line, but this is the first time any arrests have been made.

The Nitro-Glycerine Affair—What the Police Say.

The Police authorities of this City give the following account of the circumstances connected with the purchase on a forged order, by persons unknown, of 165 pounds of nitro-glycerine, the announcement of which caused such a sensation in Congress Thursday:

On the 11th of February two strangers called on Col. Shaffner, one of the officers of the United States Blasting Oil Company, and said they wanted to purchase 300 pounds of nitro-glycerine. Col. Shaffner asked them for reference, and also the purpose for which they required the oil. The men said their money was their recommendation, and refused to make any explanation. Their application was refused. The next day another man called and said he wanted to buy 300 pounds of glycerine. He was also asked for references, and what he wanted it for. He said it was intended for testing cannon, but would not give references. His application was likewise refused. Col. Shaffner supposed that these men were in the interest of the Fenians, and that they wished to repeat the Clerkenwell Prison outrage. On the 13th inst. the Company received what purported to be an order from a regular and responsible customer for 166 pounds of the oil, and on the 14th inst. the order was filled. On the 18th the fact was discovered that the order was a forgery. The officers of the Company spent four or five days in trying to find the thieves. Col. Shaffner then called on Superintendent Kennedy to secure the aid of the Police in tracing the property after it had been sold by the Company. Col. Shaffner told Mr. Kennedy that he supposed the oil had been secured for the Fenians, when the Superintendent suggested that it might be intended to use it nearer home. Acting upon this supposition, and in order to use all possible means to recover the property, Mr. Kennedy sent letters to Secretary Stanton and the Superintendent of Police at Washington, explaining the circumstances, so that precautions might be taken to prevent the use of the oil in that city in case it had been sent there. Mr. Kennedy did not suppose the contents of his letters would be made public, as this course is not usually pursued in police matters. Thus far the Police have not found the carman who carried the nitro-glycerine, and it is impossible to form any opinion as to the direction in which it was sent.

The Tenement-House Law.

Some of the owners of tenement-houses regard the law with regard to fire-escapes as a very tyrannical measure, enacted solely for the purpose of putting them to inconvenience and expense. There is a tenement-house in Mott-street which is seven stories high, the first story being occupied by a distillery, and the ground floor being fifty feet from the top. The windows of the seventh or upper story are barricaded with iron, and as a whole it would appear to contain probably four families on each floor. In 1860, a fire occurred in this building, in which a woman was burned to death, and a child would have met the same fate but that it was rescued by a gentleman who is now connected with the Department for the "Survey and Inspection of Buildings." This house had no fire escape or fair means of egress then; this house has no fire escape or fair means of egress now, and the Superintendent of Buildings notified the owner that a fire escape, &c., must be put up without delay. Yesterday morning the owner came into the office of Mr. McGregor in a high state of disquietude, and after taking a seat commenced to speak of the law on tenement houses in anything but a complimentary manner. "I say," remarked this gentleman, "that our Government has no right to grant such a one-man-power as this. Here am I, and hundreds of other property owners, and we are powerless; we have nothing to say at all, but we are all placed at the mercy of one man—Mr. Macgregor; he has all to say, and we have no voice in the management of our own property."

Mr. Macgregor replied that the law had made no discrimination. Life had been sacrificed most recklessly, he said, and while he held the position he did he would endeavor to do his duty. He did not make the law; he was there simply to enforce it. Similar scenes can be witnessed every day in the Superintendent's office.

Board of Audit.

The Board met yesterday, Messrs. Bonney, Martindale and Stewart in the chair.

Chas. W. Underhill presented a claim of $698 for property destroyed in the riots of July, 1863. The property consisted of moldings, which were stored in a lumber-yard near the foot of Fourteenth-street, East River. The same claimant also presented a claim of $500 for personal injuries and destruction of clothing, received at the hands of the rioters, on the 13th of July. Claimant testified that he was set upon by the mob on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, knocked down, stamped upon, his teeth knocked out, his clothes torn from his body, and he was left on the ground for dead.

John J. Maloney submitted a claim of $134 for serving tax notices by order of the Tax Commissioners in 1866.

Thos. Manahan presented a claim of $144 for music furnished by Manahan's Band on the occasion of the exhibition of fireworks at Marion-square on the evening of July 4, 1865.

Peter Yule put in a claim of $100 for the arrest and conviction of an illegal voter named Geo. Thompson at the charter election of 1867. The claim is made under the proclamation of the Mayor offering a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of persons attempting to vote illegally. No other cases on the calendar being ready the Board adjourned to Monday next at 12 M.

Alleged Embezzlement by a Deputy Collector.

Mr. Thomas Waldron, residing in Greene-avenue, near Marcy-avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested by Detectives Fuller and Vidette yesterday, on the complaint of Collector A. M. Wood, Second District, who charges Mr. Waldron with having, while acting as his Deputy Collector, deposited various sums of money received by him in his official capacity, and deposited them in the Nassau Bank to his own credit. The amount involved is not known at present, and the officers are very reticent in regard to the matter. The prisoner was given in charge to the United States Marshal for safe keeping.

Suicide of a German Pianist.

Coroner Flynn held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, over the remains of August Goerner, a German, aged 23 years, a pianist employed by Hartz, the Illusionist. The deceased was the unknown man who shot himself in Elizabeth-street on Wednesday afternoon, as already reported. Mary Heiminger, of No. 79 Elizabeth-street, testified that she was standing at the second-floor window on the 26th inst., and saw a man on the stoop of No. 82, on the opposite side of the street, and saw him knock at the shutter, and immediately after shot himself. Louisa Smith, of No. 82 Elizabeth-street, had heard the report of a pistol, and, on going to the window, saw a man lying on the sidewalk. She did not know the deceased. Mr. Hartz had recognized the man as August Goener, and stated that a few days ago he had asked the boy employed as an assistant if he would be sorry to hear that he (the deceased) was dead. It was also stated that Goener had been given $10 in an envelope, recently, for delivery, but had lost the money, which fact caused him great annoyance and chagrin. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

AN EX-CONVICT ARRESTED.

As Eugene O'Reilly was closing the door of his employers' store (Smith & Lawrence, No. 44 West Broadway) Thursday evening, he discovered George Barton, *alias* Thomas, concealed in the premises, and in the room was also found a quantity of furs, which, it is supposed, he intended to steal. Officer Dowdican, of the Fifth Precinct, took the man into custody, and took him to the Leonard-street Station-house, where Detective Field recognized him as a convict who had been released from the Penitentiary but three days. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate and committed for trial. Barton is 19 years of age and was arrested once before, for concealing himself in a Franklin-street store and attempting to escape with a quantity of plunder, having been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary.

DISHONEST WAITER.

John Davis, a Spaniard, entered the coffee saloon No. 109 Nassau-street to obtain refreshments, and it is alleged was robbed of a gold watch and chain, valued at $125, by John Cooney, one of the waiters. Davis called upon Officer Kehoe, of the Second Precinct, who arrested Cooney, but he was not found in possession of the missing watch. When the case came before the Court the prisoner was committed for trial as the complainant was positive in his accusation. Davis being a non-resident was remanded to the House of Detention.

STEALING SHUTTERS.

Charles Joseph Emmet, a native of Malta, dealing in old metal and junk at No. 320 Pearl-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a number of iron shutters valued at $180 from Edward Dunn, of No. 300 Madison-street. When taken into custody the prisoner was found in possession of the stolen property, but alleged that he had purchased it in the regular way of business. Daniel Sheehan was also arrested for stealing another iron shutter valued at $25, the property of Mr. Dunn, and on the accused being arraigned before the magistrate, Mr. John W. Hilton, of No. 69 Fulton-street, testified that he saw Sheehan steal the shutter and sell it at a junk-shop for a small sum. Both men were committed for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Isaac Jones says in his complaint that Thursday night he accompanied Jennie Smith to her room at No. 69 Greene-street, and after coming out found that he had been robbed of his watch, valued at $150, and $28 in money. He turned the matter over to an officer of the Eighth Precinct, who arrested the woman, and on searching her room found the missing property tied up in her handkerchief and hid under her bed. She was therefore committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, Bernard Lennon, of No. 240 East Twenty-second-street, was returning from a visit to Brooklyn, and had reached the corner of Avenue A and Seventeenth-street, when he was set upon by a gang of rowdies, who beat him badly and stole his watch and chain worth $30. One of the number was arrested by Detective Harris, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and being arraigned gave the name of James Riley. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED BURGLARS.

Detectives McGivney and Willoughby, of the Eleventh Precinct, brought before the Court John Barmore, *alias* "the Kid," Austin C. Davis and Elizabeth Hays, who are stated to have been engaged in a series of burglaries which have lately occurred in the Eleventh Ward. In the possession of the prisoners a large number of articles, consisting of clothing, watches, albums and clocks, were found and were taken in charge by the officers. Some of the articles were recognized by Samuel Cohn, No. 249 Second-street, and Mrs. Elizabeth Morehoeffer, No. 93 Pitts-street, both of whose premises had been forcibly entered and everything of value carried off. The prisoners were committed for examination, and the officers are meantime engaged in efforts to discover owners for the property yet unclaimed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Prize Fight in this City.—It is stated that on Thursday night, not a stone's throw from Union-square, at a prominent sporting-house, assembled about one hundred admirers of the manly art of self-defence to witness a private "mill" between Jerry Donley and Jim Donovan, the latter a Western pugilist of some note, who had been matched for the sum of $100. Among the crowd assembled were quite a number of gentlemen who had never witnessed a mill before, and for the pleasure they were each taxed the moderate sum of $5 as an admission fee. The fight took place between 8 and 9 o'clock in a rear room of the building. In the centre of the room had been erected four posts running from the floor to the ceiling, twenty-four feet from each other, and through which extended two ropes, forming a regular ring. Ample room was afforded all, many being comfortably seated throughout the contest. At 8:30 both men put in an appearance, accompanied by their bottle-holders and seconds—Donley and Donovan both being equipped in full fighting costume. Donovan was declared the winner after the 34th round.

Arrest of the Banner Bearers.—On Thursday afternoon Mayor Hoffman addressed the following letter to the Superintendent of the Police:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Feb. 27, 1868.
John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Police:

Sir: The sidewalks in Broadway are continually obstructed by numbers of men carrying large placards, advertising the Gettysburg Asylum scheme, and other enterprises. It should not be permitted, and I request you to give instructions which will put an end to it. In front of the "Gettysburg office" in Broadway, and in the street, a wagon, with a sail boat on it, is standing a great part of the day. It obstructs the street, and should be ordered away.

I ask your early attention to these matters, as far as you may be authorized by law to interfere.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

In accordance with the Mayor's suggestions, yesterday morning the Police received instructions to arrest all persons in Broadway bearing such placards, and by 11 o'clock they had succeeded in arresting about 30 men, a large number of whom were employed by the promoters of the Gettysburg Asylum scheme. The prisoners were sent to the Tombs.

Foreign Letters.—The number of foreign letters received at and sent from the New-York Post-office from the 15th to the 22d of February, inclusive, was as follows:

	Received.	Sent.
British	39,564	34,001
German	48,159	17,619
French	15,678	16,231
Belgium	1,013	620
Netherlands	1,545	934
Total	105,959	69,405
Grand total		175,364

On the 17th three mails were received amounting to 40,100 letters.

The Verdict in the Tyng Case.—The Court before which Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, was tried, have found a verdict which has been approved by Bishop Potter. The document has been sent to the residence of Mr. Tyng, in West Forty-third-street, but as that gentleman has been absent from the City for several days and has not yet returned, its contents are unknown to him. It is understood, however, that the Court finds Mr. Tyng guilty of a violation of the canons, and admonishes him that the offence must not be repeated.

Fires.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 554 Greenwich-street, occupied as a liquor store, the flames being caused by a defective flue. Damage $50.... At 5 A. M. another fire occured in the basement of No. 105 Wall-street, occupied by J. W. Flynn as a cooper shop. The flames extended to No. 107, occupied by F. J. Parker, commission merchant, and D. Octorhausen, sugar refiner. Aggregate loss about $200.

Tampering with the Croton.—The Grand Jury of the present term of the Court of General Sessions now sitting at White Plains, in Westchester County, have presented a bill against some parties for tapping the pipes in the town of Yonkers, back of the Jerome Park race-course. There having been no preliminary action in the matter, the names of the parties thus presented and indicted are not yet made public.

Religious Services.—The "Praying Band," of which Mr. Samuel Halsted is leader, will hold services to-morrow in the Forsyth-street Methodist Church, near Division-street, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. It is expected that a large congregation will be present.

Temperance.—Mr. P. T. Barnum will address a public meeting to be held this evening, in Oriental Hall, corner Grand and Clinton streets, under the auspices of Mosaic Lodge No. 3, I. O. of G. S. and D. of S.

The Steamship Rhine.—The West India Royal Mail Steamship Company have purchased from the North German Lloyd Company their steamship *Rhine*, one of the four vessels that was being built for the latter Company.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—EXEMPTION FROM STATE TAXATION—THE TAX ON THE DEPOSITS OF SAVINGS BANKS INVESTED IN SUCH SECURITIES—ITS EFFECT.

Provident Institution for Savings, Plaintiff in Error vs. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—By an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed in 1862, it was provided that "every savings bank and institution for saving incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth, including the Mercantile Savings Institution, in the City of Boston, shall pay to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth a tax on account of its depositors of one-half of one per cent. per annum on the amount of its deposits, to be assessed, one-half of the tax on the average amount of its deposits for the six months preceding the first of May, and the other on the average amount of its deposits for the six months preceding the first of November." Another section of the same act provides that "all property taxed (as above) shall be otherwise exempt from taxation for the current year in which the tax is paid."

The only question involved in the case is whether the State of Massachusetts, by force of this act, can exact of the plaintiff in error such tax on that portion of its deposits which were invested in the public funds of the United States.

The judgment below was in favor of the tax, and this appeal was taken to obtain a review of that judgment, the plaintiff in error contending that it would not be claimed on the part of the State that such a tax could be directly laid. The tax upon the capital which is invested in United States stocks is a tax upon the stocks, and in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. This has been settled by the "Tax case," in 2 Wallace, and will not now be questioned. And there is no distinction between the capital of a bank and the deposits of a savings bank. It is neither the capital nor deposits, independent of the property in which they are invested, but the Government stocks in which they are merged, and from which capital and stock are alike inseparable, that is the subject of exemption. The tax is on the corporations and not directly on the depositors. This has been decided as against the State by its own Courts, in Commonwealth *vs.* People's Savings Bank, (5 Allen, 428.) The tax is on the property or deposits, and is not an excise or tax laid on the franchise. If it were the purpose of the act to levy the assessment as a consideration for the grant of corporate powers, yet if it be measured by the property of the corporation, (estimated by a prescribed standard,) fluctuating with the amount of the property, and to be paid out of that property, it is none the less a tax on property than if levied as a just consideration for the protection afforded by Government to all other property-rights and privileges of the citizen, which is the basis on which all taxation rests.

The defendant in error maintains the reverse of the above propositions.

S. Bartlett and A. P. Bonney for plaintiff in error; Charles Allen for Commonwealth.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SHERRY CASE.

The United States vs. 1,209 Quarter Casks of Sherry, &c.—At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the Judge decided the question as to the admissibility of the extracts from the letter copied by Mr. Hanscombe. He said that it was admitted that there was an original letter sent by Mr. Miln to Lacare & Echicopar, at Cadiz; that the party offering this extract was bound to give the best evidence of the letter, which was undoubtedly the original letter at Cadiz; and if they proposed to give secondary proof of it, notice should have been given to produce it, and notice at a sufficient time to enable the parties to get it from Cadiz; but here no such foundation had been laid, and no step taken at all to get the original, and he should therefore refuse to admit the extract.

The samples of wine spoken of by Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Marshall were here produced in Court, and were marked by the Court. There were twelve of them. The claimants desired to take parts of them, to be examined by experts. Mr. Henshaw objected to this, unless the examination should be made in his presence, and claimed that the samples were his personal property and of value to him, and that they should not be taken. It was finally proposed that the claimants should furnish bottles in which they should be furnished with samples, which they should examine and return, using as little of them as possible. This was objected to, it being intimated that the experts might not test the wines of which the samples were given, but others.

Mr. Stoughton said that the only evidence the claimants had that these butts contain the wine that was used in testing the wines, is the testimony of these two witnesses, and we have no proof that the wines in all the bottles have not been changed since the tests have been made. We consider that the objection is a criticism on the gentlemen by whom we intend to have these wines tested—gentlemen well known and respected, merchants of long standing. It would be anything but pleasant for the gentlemen whom we wish to have examine these wines, to taste and form their opinions in the presence of these two gentlemen, and also very inconvenient to them to be ready at any time these gentlemen are.

Mr. Evarts said it was not on account of the pecuniary value of the wine that Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Marshall wish to have wines carefully preserved, but the value of the trouble it would be to replace them.

Mr. Stoughton said the witnesses for the Government have had plenty of opportunity to test the wines in private, and I think we should have the same privileges. As to the wine being changed or adulterated, with witnesses who are so acute as these would have themselves understood to be, it would be impossible. We pledge ourselves that the counsel who receives these samples and has charge of them will not let them pass from under his eye, and will return in exactly the same condition as when received.

Mr. Evarts said that under the circumstances the Government would waive the question of private property and leave it to the discretion of the Court to do as it thinks proper, remembering that the samples are private property.

Judge Blatchford said that he did not think that a witness could form his opinion or judgment about the wines on the witness stand, but would wish to do it in private, and he therefore thought Mr. Stoughton's suggestion a good one, and the Court will have to place confidence in the integrity of the persons selected by the claimants to test and for judgment on these samples.

Mr. Lambert J. Melchers was then called and sworn, and testified for the Government as follows: Reside in this City; have been engaged in the wine business for the past fourteen years; have been connected as partner with several wine houses in the City; am now one of the firm of James Reed & Co., of this City; know nothing of Crown sherry but by reputation; know it to be a low grade of wine; was in Europe just two years ago; previous to that have been there several times; have traveled extensively throughout the European markets in purchasing wine: know the house of Lacare & Echicopar, of Cadiz; have been there; went there to buy wine if possible; I received, I think, a letter from them; that one you have in your hand, I think; I did not buy any wine of them, or any in that part of Spain; I bought it in other parts of Spain where we could do better than around Cadiz, as the prices there were too high.

The letter referred to by witness was introduced by Mr. Evarts, no objection being made. It was an offer to furnish wine at $1 05, currency, per gallon. It requested caution as to publicity of the letter, as it was wished that no other persons should know of the offer, but did not state what wine it had reference to.

Witness—I saw this wine referred to; I asked them to show me ordinary wine; I do not remember what kind of wine I examined, but two or three kinds; I have never imported any of Lacare & Echicopar's wine; the Tarragona wine was branded sherry; any wine can be branded sherry, if so liked.

The Government then offered in evidence the account books of Mr. Miln, which were objected to. The Government counsel claimed that the accounts of the sales of these wines which were remitted to Lacare & Echicopar were evidence of the value of the wine.

After discussion, the Judge said again that the value in New-York was no test of the value in Cadiz, but there appeared to be in the books orders for the wines at $1 10 a gallon, which must have been the price somewhere, and on the whole, he would admit that evidence.

After putting in this evidence, the Government rested their case.

IN BANKRUPTCY—FORM OF SPECIFICATIONS OF OBJECTION TO DISCHARGE.

In the Matter of Robert C. Rathbone, a Bankrupt.—Blatchford, J.—In this case the creditor has, under the leave granted to him by the Court, filed further specifications of the grounds of his opposition to the discharge of the bankrupt.

1. So much of the first specification as avers that the original indebtedness of the bankrupt to the creditor was created through the false and fraudulent representations of the bankrupt is merely an averment that the debt was created by the fraud of the bankrupt. As such, the debt would, under section 33 of the act, not be discharged by a discharge of the bankrupt. The fraudulent contracting of a debt is not made by section 29 a ground for refusing a discharge, and probably for the reason that such debt will not be affected by the discharge. Besides, if the discharge could be refused because the debt was created through fraudulent representations of the bankrupt, the nature and character and time and place and circumstances of the representations must be specified, and the particulars wherein they were false and fraudulent must be set forth, otherwise the specification is not available for any purpose. So far as the first specification avers that there is a false statement in Schedule A, No. 3, to the bankrupt's petition, it is insufficient, because it does not aver that such statement was "wilfully" false. Section 29 requires that false swearing in a petition, schedule, or inventory should be "wilfully" false. 2. The second and third specifications relate solely to transactions by the bankrupt under and in regard to an assignment made by him in 1854. They do not set forth any ground that is covered by Section 29 of the act. 3. The fourth specification is defective. It merely avers that a certain statement in Schedule A, No. 3, to the petition is "untrue." It ought to aver it to be "wilfully" untrue. 4. The fifth specification, so far as it avers that the statement in schedule B, No. 1, annexed to the bankrupt's petition is untrue, is defective in not averring it to be wilfully untrue. The portion of the fifth specification, which avers that the bankrupt is entitled to the two lots in Sixty-third-street, may be regarded as a sufficient specification to show that the bankrupt has been guilty under section 29 of negligence in delivering to the assignee property belonging to the bankrupt at the time of presenting his petition and inventory. Schedule B No. 1 sets forth that the bankrupt has no real property, and it is to be as-

gained that he has delivered none to the assignee. So much of the fifth specification as avers that the bankrupt is entitled to "other real estate" is too vague and general to be triable. 5. The sixth specification is defective. It avers that the bankrupt falsely testified in respect to a certain matter, on an examination in this matter before the Register, but it does not aver that the bankrupt wilfully swore falsely on such examination in respect to such matter, nor does it aver that the fact in regard to which the false testimony was given was "a material fact" as is required by section twenty-nine. 6. The seventh specification is sufficient. It avers, in substance, wilful false swearing by the bankrupt in Schedule B, No. 3, to his petition in swearing that he had no choses in action. Whether the fact that the bankrupt owned a life insurance policy on his own life and did not set it forth among his assets is to affect his discharge, is a question which will be disposed of hereafter. 7. The eighth specification I hold to be sufficient, as being in substance an averment of negligence in the delivery by the bankrupt to the assignee of property belonging to him at the time of the presentation of his petition. 8. The ninth and tenth specifications are altogether too vague and general. The result is that the portion of the fifth specification, particularly mentioned above, and the seventh and eighth specifications are triable. If either party desires to take further testimony in regard to them, a reference will be made to Register Ketchum to take such testimony and report it to the Court.

D. G. Barnitz for the bankrupt, H. P. Herdman for the creditor.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Feb. 28.

Before Judge Benedict.

COUNTERFEITING.

The United States vs. Abel Ware.—Ware is a New-York Police Sergeant, and has been arrested on a bench warrant issued by the Court, on a charge of being implicated in counterfeiting. The writ will be answered to-morrow.

THE STATEN ISLAND COUNTERFEITERS.

Alfred Bernard and Francis Abig, two of the gang of the Staten Island counterfeiters, were arraigned—the first on a charge of counterfeiting coupons, and Abig charged with counterfeiting United States currency.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—Feb. 28.

Before Commissioner Jones.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL WHISKY DISTILLERY.

The United States vs. J. Aurenheimer.—The case against the prisoner has been before the Commissioner on various occasions. He was charged with having distilled whisky in his vinegar factory. The evidence being considered insufficient the prisoner was discharged.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 28.

Before a Full Bench.

THE SUSPENSION OF DANIEL DREW OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The People ex. rel. Marshall B. Champlain, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, for the Removal of Daniel Drew from his office as Director, &c., of the Erie Railway Company.—This case came before the General Term to-day, on an appeal from a decision made by the Judge at Special Term. The proceedings in the Court below have been already fully reported in the Times.

Mr. Porter, one of the counsel for Mr. Drew, presented the appeal, which rests mainly on the insufficiency of the verification of the petition by which the proceedings were commenced. This verification was made by Mr. Frank Work, one of the Directors and Stockholders of the Erie Railway Company. Counsel said the petition was drawn in the name of the Attorney-General; that it was not verified by him, and that Work, who did verify it, swore simply that he knew many of the facts stated in the petition to be true, and that as to the remainder he was credibly informed that they were true. The affidavit was read and commented upon at length by counsel. He also read an affidavit made by Mr. Drew, in which he swears that the order suspending him from his office as director of the Erie Railway Company was made *ex parte* by Judge Barnard, and that the same was based solely on the petition verified as above stated by Mr. Frank Work. Mr. Porter said the appeal from the order of suspension was taken on the 21st inst., and notice had been duly given to the Attorney-General and the counsel associated with him. The suspension of Mr. Drew was working a very great injury to the interests of the Erie Railway Company. He was going on to open the case at length, when he was interrupted by Mr. Fullerton, one of the counsel for the relator, who said they had some affidavits to present upon their side of the question before the argument was commenced.

Mr. Fullerton then proceeded to read the following affidavits:

Chas. A. Rapallo being sworn, says that he is one of the counsel for the petitioners herein; that he has examined the several acts of the Legislature referred to in the petition, which bears date the 19th inst.; that the statements in said petition respecting the provisions of said acts are correct; that deponent has in his possession copies certified by the Secretary of State under the seal of his office of the several certificates stated in said petition to have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State; that he has examined said certified copies, and that the statements in said petition as to the contents of said certificates are correct as appears from said certified copies.

Frank Work, in further verification of the petition, which was verified by him on the 19th inst., deposes that he knows Daniel Drew; is, and was at the time stated in the petition, a director of the Erie Railway Company; that the last election of directors of said Company was held on the 8th of October, 1867; that deponent was elected at said election as one of said directors, and the said Daniel Drew was not elected a Director; that immediately after the election, and on the same day, Mr. Underwood, one of the newly elected Directors, resigned, and said Daniel Drew, was elected by the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Underwood, and Drew was also elected Treasurer of said Company; that deponent was present at said meeting of said Board. And he further says that he knows of said Daniel Drew having obtained from said Company the 58,000 shares in said petition mentioned as therein set forth, from having frequently heard Daniel Drew speak of having obtained said stock, and of the amount advanced by him thereon, and deponent also knows the statements in said petition, respecting said issue of stock to said Drew, to be true from statements made to deponent by other directors of the said Company, who were such directors at the time of said issue, and who were cognizant of the transaction. Deponent further says that he has seen the reports of the Directors of said Company, to the Stockholders, for the years ending Dec. 31, 1865, Dec. 31, 1866, and Sept. 30, 1867, which reports were published by authority of said Directors, and purported to exhibit all the outstanding stock of said Company, common and preferred. That in all of said reports the issue of said 58,000 shares of stock is wholly suppressed, and said reports contain no mention of said shares, and the statements in said petition respecting said reports are true. Deponent further says that it has been for a long time past, and is now, matter of common notoriety among dealers in stocks in the New-York Stock market that Daniel Drew is and has been largely "short" of the stock of the Erie Railway Company. That the brokers who are in the habit of transacting his stock business have for a long time past been large sellers of the stock of said Company in the stock market, and large borrowers of said stock for delivery. That the customary way of making short sales of stock is to make the contract for the sale of shares and to borrow the shares for delivery in fulfillment of such contracts; and from the knowledge which deponent has, and has for a long time past had, of the transactions in the New-York Stock Exchange, in which deponent is a large dealer, deponent believes that the said Drew has not only sold and parted with the 58,000 shares so obtained by him from said company, but that he is "short" a large amount in addition. Deponent further says that he knows that Daniel Drew has for a long time past been engaged in efforts to depress the market value of the stock of said company; that he has circulated rumors disparaging to the credit of said company, and has for some months past in deponent's presence, on various occasions, publicly proclaimed that the stock of said company would sell at lower prices than those at which it was selling at the time of said declarations, and that it has been for some months past generally understood in the New-York stock market that said Drew was "bearing" the stock of said Company, which is a technical term signifying that he is speculating for a fall in the price thereof; deponent further says that early in February, 1868, it was reported in Wall-street that the Erie Railway Company was issuing additional stock; that deponent having attended every meeting of the Board of Directors since his election, and not having learned of any such issue, called upon Daniel Drew, at the office of D. Groesbeck & Co., brokers of said Drew, and then and there stated to said Drew the rumors which deponent had heard, and asked him for information on the subject; that Drew denied any such issue had been made, or that there was any such issue in contemplation, and stated to deponent that the Company had no authority to issue any stock, except in exchange for the stock of railroads held under lease, and that no such exchange had been made or was in contemplation; that some days afterward, and before the making of this application, deponent was informed by Mr. Martin E. Green, a large operator in the same office with David Groesbeck & Co., and who was in the room at the time when deponent had the conversation with Drew herein last above referred to; that he, Green, had observed said conversation, and asked deponent the nature of the inquiries which deponent was making of Mr Drew. Deponent stated the nature of the conversation and the information he had received from Drew, and Mr. Green then told deponent that half an hour before deponent's said conversation with said Drew, he, Green, had had a conversation with Drew on the same subject, and Drew had assured him that he had already converted more than a million of dollars of the securities of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company into stock of the Erie Railway Company, and that such stock was there in Mr. Groesbeck's box ready for delivery. That afterward, on Feb. 18, 1868, deponent attended a meeting of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company, at which said Drew was present, and deponent then and there stated to Drew the substance of deponent's interview with Green, and what the latter had told him as to Drew having converted the Buffalo, &c., Railroad Company securities into Erie stock, deponent withholding only the name of Mr. Green; and deponent then charged Drew with having told him a falsehood, in denying that said issue of stock had been made to him, and Drew did not deny the charge. That deponent's information as to the other matters embraced in said petition is derived from reliable sources, and that he verily believes all and singular the allegations in said petition to be true.

Richard Schell deposed that he had heard read the petition of the Attorney-General in this matter dated Feb. 19, 1868, and knows the contents thereof; that he knows from the statements of Daniel Drew to deponent that said Drew obtained from the Erie Railway Company stock and convertible bonds which were immediately converted into stock as alleged in said petition, and that Drew advanced thereon to said Company 80 per cent. as in said petition stated; that Drew has also stated to deponent that he had parted with the stock so obtained by him from said Company, and has frequently within the past year, and since the last election of Directors of the Erie Railway Company, stated in deponents presence that he was "short" of the stock of said Company, and that the price thereof would go down; that since Jan. 1 last, and while the stock of said Company was selling at about $75 per share, said Drew, in deponent's presence, openly proclaimed that said stock would go down to 65 or 60, and offered to sell "calls"—that is, to sell the privilege of calling upon him to sell and deliver stock of said Company at a future time, at the option of the holder of the calls: and that said Drew has been for a considerable time past resorting to and practicing the expedients which are usually resorted to by persons who are "bearing" stock, for the purpose of depressing the market value of the stock of the said Erie Railroad Company.

The following order has been granted:

On reading the affidavits of Charles A. Rapallo, Frank Work and Richard Schell, verified respectively on the 28th day of February, 1868, in further verification of the petition in the above entitled matter, which bears date on the 19th day of February, 1868, and on motion of Charles A. Rapallo, Esq., of counsel for the petitioners in said matter, it is hereby ordered that the said petitioners have leave to annex the said affidavits of Charles A. Rapallo, Frank Work and R. Schell to the said petition as a further verification thereof, and that petitioners have leave to read the said affidavits in support of the said petition on the motion pending in the above-entitled matter, copies of said affidavits to be served, on the 25th inst., on the above-named Daniel Drew, or his counsel in this matter, with a copy of this order. And it is ordered that the said Daniel Drew, or his counsel, show cause before this Court, at Special Term, to be held in Part I. of the Circuit, on Monday, March 2, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, why said affidavits should not be added to said petition *nunc pro tunc*, as of the 19th of February, 1868, as a part of the verification of said petition.

The Court interrupted Mr. Fullerton in the reading of these papers, stating that though they were aware of the importance of this case, the only question before them was whether the Court ought to hear this motion now. The business of the Judges precluded them from organizing a General Term at the present, and unless the respondent could show a means of organizing and a sufficient cause for a General Term, they could not hold it.

Mr. Porter argued that the affidavits read showed that the other side concurred with them in the insufficiency of the verification. But the reason for asking the immediate interposition of this Court was for the commercial community, to show them that there was no precedent for the removal of a director without a sworn charge.

The Court, after some further discussion, declined to hear the motion.

Messrs. Porter, Smith and D. Field for respondent; Messrs. Rapallo, Spencer and Mr. Fullerton for petitioners.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

There were no trials yesterday before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the whole of a brief session being taken up in passing sentences upon prisoners convicted during the term.

THE BROAD-STREET MURDERER.

Wm. O'Brien, whose plea of "guilty of murder in the second degree" was accepted on Monday last, was arraigned and sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years and six months. The prisoner, who was a 'longshoreman, it will be remembered, killed a fellow-workman, named Lawrence Mullan, on the 28th of January last. The parties had a quarrel a short time previously, and meeting on the corner of Broad and Beaver streets on the morning of the day in question, O'Brien revenged himself by plunging a knife into the body of his opponent. The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital where he died soon afterward. The accused, when arraigned in the Court of General Sessions recently, offered to plead guilty of murder in the first degree, but Recorder Hackett declined to accept the plea, and advised O'Brien to avail himself of the privilege of a jury-trial, at the same time appointing Mr. W. C. Whitney counsel to defend him. The case was then transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. The prisoner has always expressed the deepest remorse for the crime, and said that he hoped to be hanged for it, as no other penalty would satisfy his conscience. He was a strict member of St. James' (Roman Catholic) Church, and always enjoyed the good-will and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. His religious sentiments were of a morbid character, and under their influence he maintained a degree of reserve while at work that brought upon him the ill-will of some of his companions, and this was the remote cause of the murder. At the time of the killing, the prisoner was greatly intoxicated. In passing sentence, the Court spoke of this fact, and remarked that of all the homicidal cases tried before him, there had been but one in which intoxicating liquor had not played a part. The Judge added that if application were made to the Governor for the pardon of O'Brien, he would favor it in view of the alleviating circumstances mentioned.

THE THOMPSON-O'DONNELL HOMICIDE.

John O'Donnell, a boatman, 22 years of age, who was permitted to plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree on the 10th inst., was sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing for three years and six months.

Officer Chas. Thompson, formerly a member of the Fourth Precinct Police force, was the victim of the tragedy, which occurred on the night of the 4th of November last. The deceased, shortly before his death, said that, as he passed the alley-way of No. 88 James-street, on patrol duty, at 11:35 o'clock on the night in question, he heard a scuffling noise in the alley, and on going up, found John O'Donnell and another man fighting. As the former appeared to be the assailant, the deceased arrested him, when O'Donnell raised his hand and struck Thompson in the breast. The officer felt a sudden pain, which caused him to relax his hold of his prisoner, and the latter escaped. Officer Thompson pursued him and fired three shots after him, neither of which took effect. The fugitive was found in an alley-way in Cherry-street by Officer Mahoney, who joined in the chase. A common sheath-knife was found upon the sidewalk near the spot where the stabbing occurred. The wounded officer was taken to the City Hospital, where he died on the 30th of the same month. The Court was influenced to accept the plea of the prisoner by the fact that no witnesses were present at the time of the killing of deceased, and the only testimony showing the circumstances of the affair was that of the unfortunate victim himself, and his statement could not be admitted, because when it was made he did not feel that he was about to die, but in answer to the usual questions expressed confidently a belief that he would recover.

THE OSTRANDER SWINDLE.

Philip H. Ostrander, a middle-aged man of more than ordinarily genteel appearance and great fluency of speech, who pleaded guilty of false pretences on Wednesday last, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and three months. The prisoner was arrested recently for collecting subscriptions of money which he said was for the relief of a widow lady who had been suddenly reduced from affluence to poverty. He represented that he was a missionary, and that his name was Rev. Albert Tracy. By means of these pretences he victimized scores of persons in this City, principally members of our leading church congregations. The publication of his arrest in the newspapers elicited letters from the authorities of Philadelphia, Washington, Boston and other leading cities, informing District-Attorney Hall that the prisoner is a "professional," and has served in prison more than once for similar tricks.

When asked by the Judge what reason he had to offer, if any, why sentence should not be passed upon him, he said that he felt that he deserved the severest penalty of the law, strictly speaking, but he prayed for mercy for the sake of his aged mother and wife and children. He said that he was very poor and that his wife and infant child are sick, and therefore under treatment by a physician. The personal property formerly possessed by the family had nearly all been pledged for loans of money to meet their wants, and if he should be taken away he could not tell what those dependent upon him might suffer. The Court was unmoved by his appeal, reminding the convict that these considerations should have influenced him to avoid the criminal course which had eventuated in his disgrace.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning next.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 28.

By Judge Barnard.

Wm. Nicholson *vs.* Robert L. Stanton; motion denied, except that the defendant have leave to apply to the referee for a further or supplemental report, specifying the facts and law found, and that upon the coming in of the same with and as a part of the judgment-roll in the action. Ten dollars costs allowed to abide the event.

In the matter of the claim of C. W. Ruprecht *vs.* T. James Glover; order settled.

Henry Bruce, &c., *vs.* Thomas Jones et al.; order settled.

Benjamin F. Van Valkenburgh et al. *vs.* John V. Wyckoff; motion granted; $7 costs to abide the event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 28.

By Judge Barrett.

Smith *vs.* Parker; motion granted, and it is referred to F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., to take proof of the facts and circumstances stated in the complaint.

Wood *vs.* Wood; alimony $10 a week and counsel fee of $50 without prejudice to an application hereafter for further counsel fee.

SUPREME COURT, BROOKLYN—GENERAL TERM.

Before the full Court.

A WILL CASE.

Starks W. Lewis and others vs. *William F. Lewis and others.*—An appeal was made to the last general term from a decree of Surrogate Brainerd; which admitted to probate a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of Ezra Lewis, deceased. At the time of his death deceased and his widow had both been married a second time. The children and grand-children of Mr. Lewis, by his first wife, and the father of the grand-children, are appellants. The widow of deceased, his second wife, her two children by the first husband, and Mr. Dagrew, the husband of one of the last-mentioned children, and executor, are respondents. The assets of Mr. Ezra Lewis amounted to $50,000, and were divided in three equal parts—one part given the daughter of the first wife and one each to the two daughters by the second wife, after the use of it for life by the widow. The deceased died in February, 1865, aged 75, and left the will in question drawn up two years previously, May, 1863. From the testimony given it appeared that in 1859 Mr. Ezra Lewis was struck with apoplexy, which was the means of gradually deranging his faculties, until some time before his death, when he was totally bereft of them.

The testimony was somewhat conflicting as to when his mental faculties had rendered him unfit for the making of a will. It appears, however, that he retired from business three years after his first attack in January, 1863, in consequence of this mental decline. In April, 1864, a commission, in the nature of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, issued out of the Supreme Court, to inquire as to the soundness of the mind of said Ezra Lewis, directed to a physician of high standing and two learned and accomplished lawyers. Under this commission said Ezra Lewis was, on the 30th day of July, 1864, found to be of unsound mind, and unfit to manage his affairs, and further, that he had been so for the period of two years prior thereto, [which would, according to this committee, make him of unsound mind one year before making the will now in litigation.] Under this proceeding a committee was, with the consent of the wife of said Ezra Lewis, appointed, and were still engaged in their duties as such at the time of his death. Ezra Lewis resided in Henry-street, Brooklyn, but the will in question was drawn and executed on the said 22d day of May, 1863, in Jamaica, at the house of Aaron A. DeGraw, whose wife is a daughter of said Mrs. Lewis—widow of the late Ezra Lewis—by her first husband; and the existence of this will was not known by the appellants until after the death of said Ezra Lewis. Immediately after his death the will was offered for probate by the respondents before Hon. Roswell C. Brainerd, Surrogate, the appellants contesting the same on the ground of want of capacity and undue influence. A large number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and many of the most influential men in the City of Brooklyn were produced on the part of the appellants. The Surrogate, on the 23d day of February, 1865, made a decree admitting this will to probate, and it is from that decree that this appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court. The appeal was ably argued on behalf of appellants and respondents before three Judges at the last December term, and a decision thereon was rendered on the 15th day of February last, reversing the decree of the Surrogate and ordering the issues of fact to be tried by a jury. Justice Barnard delivered the opinion, holding that inasmuch as the Supreme Court had found said Ezra Lewis to be of unsound mind nearly one year before the will bears date, that the presumption was against his capacity, and that the proponents had not overcome that presumption.

James M. Lewis and G. T. Jenks of counsel for contestants and appellants, and J. J. Armstrong and Jesse C. Smith of counsel for proponents and respondents.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—Feb. 28.

Before Judge Troy, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

THE KNIFE.

The People vs. *Edward Clack.*—The prisoner was indicted for having feloniously assaulted John B. Botherton, No. 60 North First-street, Williamsburg, by stabbing him with a knife. About 4 P. M. on the 20th of last January the prisoner came to the prosecuting witness' place of business and offered to sell some barrels. A dispute took place as to the price, Botherton having placed a rather low price on the articles for sale. Clack got angry. The witness got angry, too, and struck the prisoner. A scuffle ensued, during which, the prisoner stabbed Botherton with a knife. The testimony of several witnesses for the prosecution was to the effect that they had seen, at the time of the dispute, a knife in Clack's hands.

Witnesses for the defence proved that Botherton was the aggressor, and that he and another pursued the prisoner across the street and gave him a severe beating, injuring him in the face. The jury found the prisoner "guilty" of the count charging him with assault with intent to do bodily harm." In consequence of the youth of the prisoner, and also the fact that he was not the aggressor, Judge Troy sentenced him to only ten days' imprisonment, and at the same time remarked that a bill should have been sent before the Grand Jury charging Botherton with the assault.

GRAND LARCENY.

The People vs. *Patrick Fallon.*—The prisoner was arraigned on a charge of having stolen a horse, value $130, and harness, value $20, the property of Peter McNally, who resides in No. 37 Front-street, Brooklyn. McNally, the complaining witness, swore that on the 19th of December last his horse and harness were stolen from a stable in Pig-tent alley. He found the horse and harness afterwards in the possession of the prisoner who is a hack-driver, residing in New-York. The evidence for the defence was that the prisoner bought the horse from a strange man whom he did not know, and several parties swore that the same strange person offered them the horse for sale but they referred him to the prisoner, to whom it was said the animal was sold. Mr. Bernard Hughes, for the prisoner, argued there was not evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction, and the Judge having charged the jury found the prisoner not guilty. He was discharged.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

The People vs. *Daniel McCarthy.*—The prisoner was indicted for having on the night of the 25th December assaulted Officer John Brown. On the night in question the officer arrested a man in Eighteenth-street for being drunk and disorderly. While being taken to the Station the prisoner was rescued from the officer by prisoner and others and then taken to an adjoining house. Broom rapped for assistance, and after a short time, aid having come, he and the other officers attempted to break into the house to which the drunken prisoner had been taken. While trying to effect an entrance McCarthy threw a glass tumbler at prosecuting witness and struck him on the peak of the cap. The house having been broken into it was found that the parties in the house had escaped by a back door. The defence was a total denial of the charge, but the evidence produced was not sufficient. Mr. Pearsall, Assistant District-Attorney, summed up on the part of the People. The Judge having charged the jury, found the prisoner guilty. Sentence deferred.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

The March Term causes of this Court will be set down for the third week only.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

The Marine Court, General Term, will hear cases on the appeal calendar.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb 27, 1868.

$25,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	110⅞	15	Am. Ex. Bank	120
16,500	do.	110¾	10	Park Bank	150
65,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	110⅝	12	Bank of N. Amer.	107
2,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	110	20	Seventh W. Bank	111
6,500	do.	110⅛	250	Citizen's Gas	140
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	107⅜	500	Canton Co.	64
25,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	108⅝	100	do.	64⅛
50,000	do.	108½	200	do. b10	64
15,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 new	106⅝	100	do. s30	64⅛
55,000	do.	106½	100	do.	64
51,000	do.	106⅝	100	do. 2d call	64
55,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107¼	300	Central Coal Co.	46
145,000	do.	107	500	West. U. Tel.	35
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	100¾	100	Quick. Min. Co.	23⅛
25,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	104⅛	100	Pacific Mail	112
25,000	do.	104¼	300	do. 2d call	113¼
13,000	do.	104⅜	100	do.	113⅜
14,500	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s 2d series	106½	20	Mer. Union Ex.	34½
25,000	do.	106	300	N. Y. Cen.	128¾
1,000	N.Y. State Bounty Loan R.	108⅝	100	do. b60	128
40,000	Tenn. 6s. new	61⅝	100	do. b30	128⅝
25,000	do.	61¾	800	do.	128⅜
1,000	do. 2d call	62	130	do.	128½
20,000	do.	61⅞	200	do.	128⅛
20,000	do.	61¾	200	do.	128⅞
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c.	66¾	100	do. 2d call	128
20,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c b30	57⅜	7	Panama R.	340½
5,000	do.	58	100	Erie R. s10	67
7,000	Virginia 6s. new.	43	100	do.	68⅛
1,000	do.	42¾	200	do.	67
3,000	Ga. St. 6s.	70	1300	do. s60	67⅞
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	87⅝	100	do. s30	67
3,000	Missouri 6s	106	400	do.	68
10,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	110	50	do.	67¾
10,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	94⅞	100	Erie R. Pf.	77
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	93⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.	142½
5,000	O. & M. 1st M.	93	25	Mich. Cen. R.	113
2,000	Mich. C. 8s. N. Bs	112½	100	do. 2d call	113
2,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	94
5,000	Mor. & E. 1st M.	99	100	do.	93¾
35	Cent. Nat. Bank	106	1200	do. 2d call	94
5	Continental Bank	103	300	Chic. & N. W Pf.	72
100	Atlantic Mail	98¾	100	do. 2d call	72⅞
100	do. 2d call	98¾	200	Clev. & Tol.	107⅞
18	Fourth National	104	300	Chic. & R. I. s30	96⅞
42	Merchants' Bk	117½	200	do.	96⅞
			200	M. & St. P. R.	51
			100	do. 2d call	51⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66½
			450	P., Ft. W. & C.	100
			34	do.	99⅞
			200	do. 2d call	100⅛
			400	O. & Miss. R.	30⅛
			200	do. 2d call	30¾
			100	H. & St. J. R.	74
			100	H. & St. J. Pf.	80½

SECOND BOARD.

$23,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	110⅞	200	Canton Co. b10	63¾
6,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '62	106⅛	100	Mariposa Min. Co.	7
20,000	do.	106⅛	100	Mariposa Pr.	11¾
7,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	110	100	Atlantic Mail	98¾
			5	Adams Ex.	74⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108⅝	100	do.	74
			100	do.	73⅞
			500	do.	73¾
115,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	104⅜	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	40⅛
16,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 New	106⅝	50	do.	40⅛
13,000	do.	106⅝	200	Mer. U. Ex.	34⅝
4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 New Issue	107	100	N. Y. Cen.	128⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s., x-c	66	70	Erie Pref.	78
5,000	Tenn. 6s. new	61⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	94
45,000	Missouri 6s.	107	100	T. W. & W.	46⅛
6,000	Chi. & N.W. Int. Bds	91	100	Tol. W. & W. Pf.	70⅛
30,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	81	100	P., F. W. & Ch.	100⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	35½	200	do.	100⅜
1000	do.	35	300	Ohio & M. R.	30⅝
			20	N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
			200	H. & St. J. Pf.	80⅜
			50	New-Jersey Cen. R	117

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co. b10	63⅞	500	Harlem R.	127
200	do.	63⅞	500	Reading R.	93
300	do.	63⅞	200	M. & St. P.	51
100	do. b30	64	200	P., F. W. & C.	100
200	do. c	63⅞	200	do.	100⅛
100	At. Mail	98⅝	300	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅛
200	Adams' Ex.	74⅝	200	Bost. H. & E.	15⅛
800	N. Y. C. R.	128⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	90⅛
100	do. b10	128⅜	100	do. c	90⅛
200	do. c	128⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts	94⅛
300	do.	128⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	107⅝
200	do. b3	128⅛	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅝
200	do. s3	128⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	60
100	Pacific Mail	112⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅝
1200	Erie R.	68⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10	American Ex.	71	100	West U. Tel. c	35⅛
500	Mer. U. Ex.	35	100	Erie R.	68⅛
100	Adams Ex.	74⅛	3200	do.	68
100	Quicksilver	23	200	Reading R.	93⅛
800	Mar. Pf.	11	400	do.	93⅛
200	do. b30	11	1200	do.	93⅛
100	Canton Co. b10	63⅞	100	Mil. & St. P.	51⅛
100	do.	63⅞	400	Bost. Hart. & E.	15⅛
500	do.	63⅞	300	do. b20	15⅛
200	Pac. Mail	113	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅛
200	Atlantic Mail	98⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	94
400	N. Y. Cen.	128⅝	100	Hudson R.	142⅛
1200	do.	128⅜	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅛
200	do. b3	128⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72⅝
200	do. c	128⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

20	Amer. Ex.	70½	100	Mil. & St. P.	66⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	7	100	do.	66⅜
100	Pacific Mail	112⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	98⅝	100	do.	30⅛
500	West. U. Tel.	34⅝	300	Bos. Hart. & Erie.	15⅛
100	do. b3	34⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅝
100	do. s3	34⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts.	94
300	Erie R.	67⅞	500	Cleve. & Tol.	107⅝
500	do.	67⅞	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	96⅝
200	Reading R.	93⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	60⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	50⅞	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅝
100	P., F. W. & C.	100⅛			

FRIDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The market for Money is again working very easy, although the advance in rates to the Brokers is fairly supported. Most of the business, on call, is done at 6 ℔ cent., with exceptions at 5 ℔ cent. on loaned Government collateral to the leading dealers in the Public Funds, and with exceptions, also, in the opposite direction at 7 ℔ cent. on Miscellaneous collateral. The sales of Gold have been steady through the day, at 141⅛@141⅜ ℔ cent. At one time 141⅞ ℔ cent. was paid in the forenoon, because of the lower quotations by Cable for Cotton and United States 5-20s. The Foreign Exchanges are firm, on the basis of 109⅞ ℔ cent. for the standard 60-day Bills on London. Short Sight London is 110⅜@110⅛ ℔ cent., and 60 days on Paris f.5.16¼@f.5.15 to the dollar. A fair business was done to-day for the Steamers of Saturday. There is no Export demand for American Gold Coin, and the last supply of California Bar Gold is about exhausted.

The Public Funds were again lower on out-of-town orders to sell, and a considerable business was done at the decline of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. from yesterday's quotations, on the Stock Exchange. The old 5-20s of 1862 were weak on the Cable quotations from London and Frankfort, and sales were made at one time as low as 110⅛ ℔ cent.

The Railway market was ½@1 ℔ cent. better than at the close yesterday at the early Boards, and there was quite a strong feeling in New-York Central, Erie and most of the Western Stocks up to 1 o'clock, when the feeling partially turned against the advance, and lower bids were accepted for Erie, which more or less influenced the remainder of the list. The Supreme Court continued the suspension of Mr. Drew as a Director and the Treasurer of the Erie Company, at the instance of the Attorney-General, and the Judges in General Term to-day refused to interfere with the orders of Justice Barnard, who will hear the defence and motions of Mr. Drew's counsel on Monday next. It is not probable that the proceedings against Mr. Drew will be withdrawn, unless through some powerful outside influences in his behalf, with the Attorney-General and the counsel of Mr. Frank Work, which rumor said a few days since would be brought to bear, but which have not yet been interposed. It would be making a mystery of a well-understood Wall-street surmise not to add that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the chief party relied upon to save Mr. Drew from permanent removal from the Erie management, as the same gentleman was appealed to (and not in vain) last October to devise some way to restore him after the Stockholders of the Company, in annual meeting, had voted him out of the Direction altogether.

The Miscellaneous Stocks were advanced on Canton Land Company and Pacific Mail, and were steady on the Express and Telegraph Stocks. The State Bonds active and higher for Tennessees, Missouris and North Carolinas, and steady for Virginias. The Pacific (Missouri) 7 ℔ cents., guaranteed by the State, sold up to 110 ℔ cent. At the late Boards, the general market resumed the firmness shown by the early dealings. And after the Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅝	104⅜	Missouri	105⅛	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅜	110⅜	Northwest	60	60
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107	N. West Pref.	72⅛	72⅝
N. Y. Central	127¼	128⅝	Rock Island	96⅛	96⅝
Erie	67⅞	68⅛	Fort Wayne	99⅞	100⅛
Hudson	141	142⅛	W. U. Telegraph	35⅛	34⅝
Reading	92⅞	93⅛	M'chants' Union	34⅝	35
Mich. Southern	90⅜	90⅝	St. Paul Pref.	66	66⅜
Ohio and Miss.	30⅛	30⅛	St. Paul Com.	50⅛	51
Pittsburgh	93⅜	94	Pacific Mail	112⅞	113⅛
Toledo	107	107⅛	American Gold	141⅛	141⅛
Tenn 6s. new	61⅝	61⅞	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1868	139¼	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅛
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	110⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	119
500 & 1,000. 1881	110⅜	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	123
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅛	5 ℔ cent. c'pn 1874	112
5-20,500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅜	10-40 reg., 1874	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	106⅛	7 3-10 3d series	106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7 ℔ c., 1870	102½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99¼
N. Y. Bounty Loan	108⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99¼
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	108⅛	Illinois war loan	99¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1868	101	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	102	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	102	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1883	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	102	Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c.	66
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	102	Tennessee new bds	61⅝
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	102	Virginia 6s., ex-c	48
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	98	Virginia 6s., n. b.	43
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	102	Georgia 6s.	67
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99¼	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	57⅛
Illinois reg. 1860	99¼	North Car. 6s. n. b.	57⅜
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99¼	Missouri 6s	105⅛
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99¼	Mis. H. & St. Jo. 's	87
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99¼	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	105
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99¼	California 7s	130

The following is an abstract of earnings and expenses of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for 1867:

Gross earnings	$5,683,608
Operating expenses, 64¾ per cent.	3,665,685
Net earnings	$2,017,922
Less interest on bonded debt	1,145,032
Net after paying interest	$872,890
Less 7 per cent. on preferred stock ($6,050,892)	563,562
Net after paying interest and dividend on preferred stock	$309,328
Amount of common stock	$5,406,883

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,037,327 against $3,315,737 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,148	$416,719	1,057	$360,634	752	$294,771
Man. of Cotton	1,106	274,197	511	135,260	587	166,264
Man. of Silk	365	279,129	89	98,544	111	109,119
Man. of Flax	589	159,095	346	85,856	920	186,973
Miscellaneous	855	123,639	7,531	104,254	1,310	36,153
Total	4,063	$1,252,779	9,534	784,548	3,680	$793,180
		784,548				1,252,779
Total entered		$2,037,327	Total marketed			$2,045,959

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Report from the President.

A very complete and interesting Report on the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Corporation has been prepared by the President of the Company, Mr. Allan McLean, since his return on 31st ult. from China, which will be submitted to the stockholders in a few days, in pamphlet form, over his signature and with the indorsement of the Auditing Committee of his Board. From the advanced sheets of this pamphlet we copy the following introduction, which comprises all that relates to the progress of the business of the Company in 1861, and to its present General Ledger Balances and Assets. There is much of great interest to the stockholders that remains to be referred to of the history and policy of administration of the enterprise, the recent introduction of its auxiliary China line, and its preliminary success and most encouraging prospects, a synopsis of which we may find place for in this column in a few days:

MR. M'LEAN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL.

Under the date of Dec. 3, 1867, the President *pro tempore* made you a report on the condition and affairs of the Company; in authorizing the publication whereof, the Board of Directors provided that a further and more detailed statement should be presented you by the undersigned, upon his return from a tour of inspection over our entire route, undertaken solely in the Company's interest, and at considerable personal sacrifice, and entered upon last July. I now proceed to the performance of this duty: and, with a particularly earnest desire, in view of recent events, to meet all the just requirements and expectations of our large body of intelligent stockholders, I confidently claim, in return, an impartial and disinterested hearing. The property of this great corporation is so large, and the interests involved so material and extending, that I consider it of the highest importance that you and I should thus approach and confer with each other, in order to reach a just appreciation and comprehension of our case.

At the outset, I will explain that the controlling reason why the publication of reports on the Company's affairs was, some years since, discontinued, grew out of the discovery that such official documents, authoritatively showing the healthy and prosperous condition of our trade, were being used, both at home and abroad, to create opposition enterprises, always more or less damaging, but especially so at that time when our resources in ships, material and money were comparatively weak; also, that these statements were seized upon by operators in the street, to unsettle the stock, to the injury of the party most to be considered, namely, the permanent stockholder and investor. At the same time, the *bona fide* stockholder could always, as now, obtain at the Company's office, upon application to the proper officer, namely, the President of the Company, all information which in view of the common interests involved, it was deemed discreet and proper to give. Many availed of this opportunity, and sought and received satisfactory information; others were content with their quarterly and other dividends, and the notorious and palpable prosperity of the Company; while there were some who desired all the information in possession of the Board, and who were disappointed to the extent that the common interests of all the stockholders forbid a reply, at the moment, to their inquiries. It should also be borne in mind, that once a year the stockholders have had the opportunity of expressing, by their votes, their feelings and their appreciation of the Stewardship, and that in every former election they have voted, either in person or by proxy, the ticket offered by the incumbent Board of Directors. While I deemed it wise to withhold the publication of reports at the period referred to, I am of opinion that this policy should, for the present, be abandoned: for although the reasons which induced that policy are still extant and sound, yet those now existing for a contrary course are controlling. These latter grow mainly out of the facts that our stock list has very materially changed in names and increased in numbers during the past years; that our property, and consequently our strength, has increased enormously; and finally that, as a consequence of late events, it is necessary, and for the benefit of the interests of all, to lay the record of the Stewards of the Company during the past years before those who have confided in their integrity and intelligence.

To make this report consecutive and complete—and not with any desire of instituting a comparison in any way unfavorable to the previous administrations of the Company, under which its affairs were conducted with greater or less success at different periods, but always with ability and intelligence, and under which was laid the foundation of our subsequent prosperity—I will here refer back to the Company's condition at the date of the last published report of the President of the Company to the stockholders, dated May 14, 1861, which was the first report made by the undersigned after his accession to that office. The condition of the Company on the 1st of May, 1861, was stated as follows:

ASSETS.

Cash and investments		$1,210,507 88
Coal, 35,887 tons, on which there had been paid		381,953 00
Outfits and supplies at Panama and San Francisco		170,822 62
Eleven steamships in the Pacific, to wit: California, Golden Gate, Golden Age, Washington, Oregon, J. L. Stephens, Sonora, St. Louis, Taboga, Uncle Sam, and Orizaba	$1,443,000	
New steamer building (Constitution)	175,620—	1,618,620 00
Stock in the North Atlantic Steamship Company		221,666 65
Storeships, iron scows, &c.		67,117 00
Machinery at Benicia		81,000 00
Real estate, mostly at Benicia		434,327 97
Personal		15,268 05
Total		$4,201,283 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$4,000,000 00	
Surplus	201,283 17—	$4,201,283 17

Of the eleven steamers above enumerated in the assets, the *Golden Age*, and the tug *Taboga*, employed in Panama Bay, alone remain in active service, and the latter will soon be laid up, her place being supplied by a new boat better adapted to the work, and now under construction in San Francisco. The *Golden Gate* was burnt at sea on the 27th July, 1862; the *Oregon*, *J. L. Stephens*, *Uncle Sam* and *Orizaba* have been sold, as unfitted for the trade, and to friends in whose hands they have served as feeders to our main line; the *Sonora* and *Washington*, worn out, have been broken up; one of the engines of the former has been placed in the tender for the Bay of Panama, elsewhere referred to, and the other will be similarly used or sold; the *California*, now laid up at San Francisco, will also be broken up; and the *St. Louis* serves as a spare steamer at Panama.

In the same report I explained to the stockholders that the policy of the Company would be entirely in the interest of *the permanent* investors and stockholders; that the capital would be preserved sound; that property would never be represented in the assets above its value; that great reserve strength would be accumulated; and that new and large steamers would be constructed to develop and secure trade in passengers and freight. On this subject, I remarked: "The wisdom of the Company's policy, in thus preserving *its capital* sound, and exchanging unavailable assets for the reverse, must recommend itself to every stockholder whose interest is held as an *investment*. Not only will the stock become intrinsically valuable in proportion as its representative assets change into cash and into steamers fitted for the trade, but it will likewise become proportionately safe and remunerative as the same progresses; and *because* the Company will then be growing *stronger*, and, with each degree of such strength will be in better condition to contend with the greatest enemy to its prosperity—*an opposition*, or, what is of greater importance, will be less liable to attack." * * * * *

The policy here expressed and indicated has been steadily pursued, with what results I shall proceed to show.

The Company's business in freight and passengers, during the year ended April 30, 1861, was as follows:

Passengers, outward, including way	13,697	
Passengers, inward, including way	9,109—	22,806
Treasure, inward		$41,202,985 45
Freight, outward, tons	9,494½	
Freight, inward, tons	950 —	10,444½

The Company's business in freight and passengers for the year ended Oct. 31, 1865, immediately preceding our occupation of the route between New-York and Aspinwall, and during which time this Company derived its profits from the Pacific service only, was as follows:

Passengers, outward, including way	10,582	
Passengers, inward, including way	12,464—	23,046
Treasure, inward		$38,911,865
Freight, outward, tons	24,598	
Freight, inward, tons	4,147—	28,745

During the year ending Jan. 31, 1868, the Company's business in freight and passengers, exclusive of that of the China branch, was as follows—the profits therefrom now accruing to the Company from the Atlantic as well as the Pacific transportation, instead of the Pacific service only, as formerly.

PASSENGERS.

Through, outward	19,128	
Through, inward	8,161—	27,289
Way, outward	2,116	
Way, inward	2,492—	4,608
Total number of passengers		31,897

TREASURE.

Inward for New-York	$30,019,688
Inward for foreign ports	10,734,487
Total	$40,754,175

MERCHANDISE FREIGHT.

Through outward, tons	29,309	
Through inward, tons	16,090—	45,399
Way outward, tons	9,666	
Way inward, tons	5,069—	14,735
Total merchandise freight, tons		60,134

The gross receipts of the company during each of the three periods embraced in the foregoing statements, were as follows:

For year ending	April 30, '61.	Oct. 31, '65.	Jan. 31, '68.
From passengers	$1,873,573 55	$1,903,655 50	$3,056,861 03
Freight	681,591 16	1,464,265 23	2,763,157 10
Interest on dividends, including premiums on gold	59,157 32	248,243 32	1,185,866 34
Sundries, including mails	178,167 94	396,844 37	145,468 22
Totals	$2,792,489 97	$4,013,008 42	$7,151,352 69

On the 1st of February, 1868, the actual condition of the Company was as shown by the following statement. The *first* column gives the ledger balances as verified by the Auditing Committee, and the *second*—indicating the fair and reasonable valuation of assets, all reduced to currency, at the assumed rate of 133⅓ per cent. for gold, according to the judgment of the undersigned, after personal inspection—is added to explain the statements made by him to the Committee of the Legislature last Spring.

ASSETS.

	Par.	Ledger Balances.	Estimated Currency Valuation
Cash		$30,768 24	$35,263 41
Investments, viz.:			
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	$1,000,000	$1,158,952 08	$1,125,000 00
U. S. 6's of 1881	200,000	252,260 27	224,250 00
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	2,665,300	3,993,035 50	3,993,035 50
Panama Railroad Co.	406,300	1,052,732 05	1,320,475 00
New-York State 6's	100,000	100,000 00	102,500 00
New-York City Water Stock	8,800	8,811 00	3,000 00
New-York State Canal Loan	3,000	3,000 00	8,811 00
San Francisco City and County 7s	30,000	24,000 00	34,500 00
U. S. Interest Note	50	50 00	50 00
San Francisco Lumber Association	23,716.16	23,716 16	31,621 56
Atlantic Telegraph Co.	£1,000	4,934 44	4,934 44
Total		$6,621,491 50	$6,848,177 50
Loans, on demand upon collateral		$1,356,736 86	$1,356,733 86
Bills receivable		40,547 89	40,547 89
Coal, 122,880 tons, on hand and in transitu		1,475,388 22	3,276,800 00
Steamers, twenty-two in number, viz.: Rising Star, Arizona, Henry Chauncey, Ocean Queen, Northern Light, Ariel, Clara Clarita, Montana, Golden City, Sacramento, Constitution, Golden Age, St. Louis, Sonora, California, Taboga, Great Republic, China, Colorado, New-York, Costa Rica and Hermann		8,978,962 67	11,010,000 00
New steamers building, four in number, viz.: Japan, America, Alaska and Panama tender Ancon		1,740,000 05	1,740,000 05
Lighters, scows, schooners, &c.		60,298 04	200,764 52
Balances in hands of agents and pursers		138,389 41	184,161 90
Outfits and supplies in store at agencies and in transitu		395,290 01	527,053 34
RealEstate, including wharves, buildings, machinery, &c., at the following places:			
Panama		25,000 00	120,893 00
San Diego		1,000 00	666 00
Oregon		2,367 75	1,333 00
Benecia		80,000 00	109,333 00
San Francisco		569,093 04	1,523,095 64
Dry-dock at San Francisco		32,335 59	43,114 12
Aspinwall		235,920 62	435,671 78
Acapulco			41,507 68
New-York		121,961 98	121,961 98
Hong Kong		81,987 50	109,316 66
Yokohama		24,880 52	33,174 02
Total		$1,144,547 00	$2,539,966 88
Premiums on cargo insurance, not yet adjusted		28,890 00	38,520 00
Total		$22,011,306 89	$27,797,989 35

LIABILITIES.

Captal Stock		$20,000,000 00	$20,000,000 00
Brown, Shipley & Co., for sterling credits used in the purchase of coals, real estate in China, and supplies		336,414 84	449,553 12
Unpaid freights on coals in transitu		815,273 94	815,273 94
Surplus, as per quarterly statement: Feb. 19	$617,531 88		
Balances of sundry accounts not yet closed	242,086 23	859,618 11	6,534,162 29
		$22,011,306 89	$27,797,989 35

In giving the currency values of the Company's assets, according to my best judgment, at about $28,000,000, it is proper to add that, while others have estimated these values at higher figures, by several millions, in view of the substantial character of the steamers and other property, their special value in our business, and the organization and trade of the Company, there are some whose estimates, from opposite considerations, have fallen considerably below my own. I need hardly say that such estimates are, after all, fairly a matter of individual opinion. In giving my own, at all, in this report, I have simply sought to remove all occasion for misconception regarding my testimony before the Committee of the Legislature, in reply to direct inquiries on this point; and I have throughout carefully endeavored to place fairly before the stockholders all the facts and considerations affecting the intrinsic value of their property, so that each might rather form his own conclusion in regard to it, than have to accept the judgment of another.

In assuming 33⅓ per cent. as the premium on gold, my object has been to take a low average, enabling those who prefer to take the current price of gold at any particular time, to revise the estimate on that basis by a simple calculation.

Among the assets appearing on the ledger are two items, one an investment in the stock of the North American Lloyds of the par value of $200,000, the other bills receivable of the same Company for $208,763 24, together amounting to $408,763 24, currency, and representing, together with other property of the North American Lloyds, this Company's remaining interest in the steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, sold by us to said Company, and consequently not found in our assets under the head of steamers. Deeming it questionable, in the present condition of their affairs, whether any considerable part of these items will be ultimately available, I have preferred to omit them entirely in enumerating the Company's assets in the foregoing statement. In like manner I have deemed it best to omit the balances of sundry accounts not yet closed, and of uncertain value, amounting in the aggregate to $89,040 60, currency. The omission of these items explains the apparent reduction of the Company's assets from $22,472,684 72, as stated at the close of last quarter of 1867, in the report of the President *pro tempore*, to figures of the first quarter of 1868, as given above. Whatever may be realized from these items will go to increase the surplus, as shown under the head of liabilities.

The 26,653 shares of the Company's stock held as an investment, including the 26,249 shares—at one time sold to Mr. Jerome—are set down at their actual price at which they were purchased, being, in the case of the last named lot, the same price at which they had been sold, namely, $150 per share, at which rate the stock has since been sold in the market. While I consider this asset fairly worth the price affixed to it, I add this explanation in order that those who hold a different opinion may be able to revise the estimate accordingly.

A three per cent. quarterly dividend on the 26,653 shares of the Company's stock thus held by the Company will form a sinking fund of over $300,000 a year. * * *

* * The rate and total amount of dividends declared and paid from the net earnings of the Company for each year since 1861, have been as follows:

	Capital.	Rate per ct.	Amount.
1861	$4,000,000	15	$600,000
1862	4,000,000	20	800,000
1863	4,000,000	20	800,000
1864	4,000,000	20	800,000
1865	4,000,000	20	
Increased to New Issue.			
$7,500,000..50 per cent. scrip.		20	975,000
1866.. { 10,000,000..50 per cent. scrip. 15,000,000..50,000 shares stock. }		20	2,000,000
1867.... 20,000,000..33⅓ per cent. stock.		12	2,399,395
Total amount			$8,374,595

The total net earnings of the Company during the period of seven years ending Oct. 31, 1867, amounted to $14,935,988 99. The cash dividends paid to the stockholders during the same period amounted to $8,374,595. The difference of $6,561,393 99 has been meanwhile invested in aid of the construction of the splendid fleet of twelve new steamers, by the active portion of which the business of the Company is now almost entirely performed, and in the creation of valuable and necessary facilities of all kinds, to which causes is largely attributable the steady augmentation of our assets, as shown by the books, from about $4,000,000 in 1861 to $22,000,000 in 1868.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Horatio-st., n. s., 196.8 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 16.8x87.6	$6,000
Howard-st., No. 18	3,600
Rivington-st., No. 135, 23x100	15,000
Water-st., n s., bet. Governeur and Montgomery sts., 26.3x64.5x26.2x65.5 } Lot No. 38, Governeur's estate, 26.6x65.11x19.10x65 }	26,950
15th-st., n. s., lot No. 158, Williams' estate, 26x103.3	12,000
16th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x53	9,000
28th-st., n. s., 222.3 ft. w. of 7th-av. 2 lots, 49.9x98.9	9,000
29th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	5,500
32d-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	8,750
37th-st., n. s., 390 ft. s. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	7,000
41st-st., n. s., 254 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x98.9	20,000
41st-st., s. w. s., 275 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	6,200
46th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	nom.
52d-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x100.5	12,000
58th-st., n. s., 135 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	20,000
63th-st., s. s., 216 ft. w. of 3d-av., 60x100.5	16,890
83d-st. and 8th-av., n. w. cor., 5 lots, 79x100x25x50x100.4x150	28,000
89th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.8½	3,500
93d-st., n. s., 392.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 37.6x100.8½	3,375
118th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16 lots, 200x200	20,000
1st-av. and 111th-st., n. e. cor., 6 lots, 150.10x95	7,500
2d-av., w. s., 50.7 ft. s. of 114th-st., 50x100	3,870
3d-av. and 92d-st., s. w. cor., 100x100.8½	25,000
3d-av., e. s., 231 ft. n. of 83d-st., 28x77	21,500
8th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 134th-st., 2 lots, 46x100	5,500
Lots Nos. 97, 98, Burr's estate, two-thirds share	8,500
40th-st., n. e. s., lot No. 139 corporation prop	4,000
14 acres fronting Hudson River, Ferguson's property	120,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 179, 1st floor and basement, 2 years, per year	$12,000
Bowery, No. 280, 3 years, per year	1,800
Spring-st., No. 133, basement, 2 1-6 years, per year	300
Av. B. No. 91, 3 years, per year	1,000
1st-av., No. 94, store and room, 3 years, per month	35
2d-av., No. 110, 10 years, per year	800
9th-av., s. e. s., 20x71, 21 years, per year	175
10th-av., e. s., 128 ft. s. of 34th-st., 20x100, 5 years, per year	230

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., s. s., 72.6 ft. w. Evergreen-av., 20.8½x21.3x4.9	nom.
Ainslie-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. Graham-av., 25x39	$475
Baltic-st., s. s., 203.10 ft. e. 5th-av., 20x100	6,250
Dean-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. Nostrand-av., 100x214.5	5,500
Degraw-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. Cheever-place, 20x75	6,000
Duffield-st., e. s., 89 ft. s. Willoughby-st., 20x100.3	5,000
Hart-st. and Broadway, s. w. corner, 20x100	45
Houston-st., w. s., 270 ft. s. DeKalb-av., 50x189.10	20,000
Nassau-st., n. s., 125.6 ft. w. Bridge-st., 26x113.1	5,250
Oxford-st., w. s., 189 ft. n. Lafayette-av., 22x100	18,500
Raymond-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. Bolivar-st., 25x100	1,700
Rutlege-st., n. s., 101.6 e. Marcy-av., 22x100	1,000
Warren-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. Smith-st., 40x100	12,000
South 4th-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of 9th —, 84x—x87x25	4,000
6th, n. e. s., 119.8 ft. s. e. South 8th-st., 125x25x63x4inx62x20	5,500
12th-st., s. s., 81 ft. w. 4th-av., 18x100	4,000
14th-st., n. s., 416.7½ ft. e. 5th-av., 18.9x100	2,900
21st-st. and 3d-av., northerly cor., 100x100	nom.
Carlton-av., w. s., 112 ft. s. Park-av., 25x100	3,300
Classon-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. Quincy-st., 2.x85, q. c.	25
Classon-av., e. s., 75.2 ft. n. Fulton-av., 55.4x109.2x53.9x100	8,250
Classon-av., e. s., 170.10 ft. s. Pacific-st., 88x24.4	130
De Kalb-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. Reid-av., 25x100	950
Flushing and Classon avs., s. w. cor., 97.10x125x98.9x125	11,250
Graham-av. and Withers-st., s. w. cor., 25x100	3,000
Graham-av., w. s., 89 ft. n. Ainslie-st., 19x100	2,000
Graham-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. Withers-st., 25x100	3,000
Greene-av. and Trotter-st., s. w. cor., 20x100	9,500
Howard-av. and Baltic-st., s. w. cor., 225x127.9½x125x126.9⅜x100x255.7	4,009
Howard-av., e. s. to Butler-st. and Douglass-st., —x200x—x178.10x—	4,000
Lewis-av., e. s., 50.6 feet n. Gates-av., 29.6x100x20x—x—x171.0⅜	900
Liberty-av. and Barbey-st. s. w. corner, 50x100	2,900
Willow-av., w. s. 50 feet n. Conselyea-st., 50x100	2,650
Lots Nos. 527, 528, 529, 530 Remson farm, line e. s. Hudson-av. q. c.	1,000
Road from Gravesend Neck to Sheepshead Bay adjoining Marooney's, 1 acre	100

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 355 (assignment $350) 1,000 years	nom.

Bushwick.

Lots Nos. 81, 82, 83, 84, William Coit property	$1,350

Greenpoint.

Oak-st., s. s., 389 ft. e. Franklin-st., 65.3x43.4½x30.11x33.1x8 inches	$300
Oak-st., s. s., 389 ft. e. Franklin.st., 28x6.11¾x48.4x43.4½x65.3	850

Gravesend.

Five acres Williamson's property	$1,625

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Railroad-av., n. s., 245 ft. w. of Gilbert-st., 20x61	$2,500
South 1st-st., n s., Lots 9 to 14, inclusive, each 25x100	12,000
York-st., s. s., 264 ft. w. of Van Vorst-st., 21x100	6,000
Wayne-st., Lot 30, Block 88, 25x100	2,225

Hoboken.

Meadow-st., w. s., 62 ft. n. of 8th-st., 20x100	$400
Jackson-st., e. s., Lots 9 and 10, Block 66 } Newark-av., s. s., Lots 19 and 20, Block 2 } Costar Estate	3,400

Lafayette.

Lafayette-st., s. s., lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, block No. 5, each 25x100	$2,400
Van Horn and Lafayette sts., s. e. cor., lots Nos. 20 and 21, block No. 5, each 25x100	1,725
Van Horn-st., lots Nos. 22 and 23, block No. 5, each 25x100	1,600

Harrison.

John-st., e. s., 275 ft. from Smith-st., 25x97.6	$1,350

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 28, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	1,800	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	7,900	Cut Meats, pkgs	132
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	100
Corn, bushels	43,476	Beef, tcs. and bbls	420
Rye, bushels	3,860	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	2,080	Petroleum, bbls	124

ASHES—Continue in fair request at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 75@$11 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Quiet, but steady.

COFFEE—An unusually brisk movement, largely speculative, has been reported in Rio Coffee, the sales of which add up nearly 31,000 bags at a further rise of ⅛c.@⅛c. ℔ lb, the market closing buoyantly. Other kinds have been in moderate request and very firm. Java at 24⅛c.@25⅛c.; Maracaibo, 15⅛c.@18⅛c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12⅛c.@17⅛c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14⅛c.@15⅛c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—There has been only a very moderate movement in this line, to-day, though, in most instances, buyers have had any existing advantage as regards prices, which have been quoted off partially ⅛c.@1c. ℔ lb. Grades under Middling have been least depressed. Even running lots of Middling have not been plenty at the reduced figures. Grades above Middling have not been in much demand, and have suffered most. Speculators have been the principal buyers. The demand from shippers and spinners has been quite moderate. The aggregate sales since our last have been 3,247 bales, including 823 bales to shippers, 773 bales to spinners, and 1,651 bales to speculators. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	19	19¼	19¼@19¾
Good Ordinary	20	20¼	20¼@20¾
Low Middling	21	21¼	21¼@21¾
Middling	22	22¼	22¼@23
Good Middling	23	23¼	24 @24¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	21,216
Receipts last week	23,805
Receipts preceding week	22,436
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	183,349
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	407,861
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	91,249
Exports since Sept. 1	230,800
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	49,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,512,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,326,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	928,000
Exports same time 1866–7	673,665
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	360,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	630,000

DRY GOODS—The market has been fair and active in the line of domestic cottons and of desirable styles of foreign fabrics, chiefly dress goods, which have been rather more firmly held, on comparatively moderate offerings. The week's imports of foreign dry goods into this port have been to the foreign specie value of $2,037,327; amount actually marketed during the week, $2,045,959, including $784,548 of previous importation.

FISH—There has been a fair inquiry for the principal kinds at firmer and buoyant prices, including Dry Cod at $5 25@$6 50 for Bank and George's, ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $17@$20; No. 2 do., $12 75 $16 50; No. 3 do., $10@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring, $6@$8 25 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. for Scale, and 23c.@25c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very moderately dealt in through the day, as buyers were not disposed to operate freely at the ruling prices, while the principal holders seemed reluctant to make any further important concessions to purchasers, especially on desirable lines of low grades, the available supply of which was quite light. The tendency of the market, however, was downward. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,250 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 35; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 75@$10 10; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 05@$11 and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 75@$10 35 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 35
Extra State	9 75@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 75@10 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 40@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75@15 00

Southern Flour has been rather more sought after, but at decidedly easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,100 bbls. at $9 30@$11 20 for common to fair, and $11 25@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales were reported of 630 sacks at $12 25@$13 75 for extras, ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7 50@$9 65 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal has been in moderate demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 80@$6 for poor to very good Western, $6 for City, and $6 25@$6 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request at $5 40@$5 65 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in slack request to-day, at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,700 bushels, including Amber Spring at $2 55, delivered; No. 2 at $2 43, delivered, and Amber Pennsylvania, $2 65 ℔ bushel. Corn has been much depressed to-day, on a comparatively moderate call from all classes of buyers. The offerings have been in excess of the wants of buyers. Sales have been reported of 59,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 25, chiefly at $1 22@$1 24 for New Mixed Western; $1 24@$1 24½, chiefly at $1 24, for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 22@$1 23½, for New Yellow Jersey; $1 25@$1 28 for New Yellow Western; $1 20@$1 23 for New White do.; $1 16@$1 23 for New Straw-colored and White Southern ℔ bushel. Rye has been in light supply and wanted. Sales have been reported of 12,650 bushels, including State and Southern, at $1 89@$1 91; and Canada, in bond, at $1 80 ℔ bushel. Barley has been inactive and nominal. Of Malt, sales have been made to the extent of 8,400 bushels Rye and Barley at from $1 90@$2 15 ℔ bushel. Oats continue heavy and unsettled on a limited business. Sales have been reported of 28,000 bushels Western at 82½c.@83c., chiefly 83c., in store, and 83c.@84c. from depot. Pennsylvania and Southern at 80c.@85c. ℔ bushel.

HIDES—Have been more sought after at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet at uniform rates, including Porto Rico at 50c.@75c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 70½c.@71½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 25@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at rising prices, including Crude Whale at 65c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 40; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 23; Olive, $2 05@$2 10 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less request within a range of from 11½c.@12½c., generally at 12c., for Crude in bulk; 17c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42½c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been but little doing in Pork to-day, scarcely enough in New Mess to make a price. The market has been generally quoted lower and irregular. Most of the light business transacted has been in Old Mess and Prime Mess, in lots, as wanted by the trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$24 75, closing at $24 62 cash for New Western Mess; $23 37@$23 43, closing at $23 40, cash, for Old Mess; $22 50@$22 75, chiefly $22 50, for Western Prime Mess; $23 for City do.; $19@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $23@$23 25 for Thin Mess, ℔ bbl. No sales for forward delivery were reported. Cut Meats have been in request and very firm, at 15c.@16c., chiefly at 15c.@15½c., for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c., chiefly at 11c., for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 335 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales 676 boxes, part to arrive, at 12c. for Cumberlands, 13c.@13½c., chiefly 13c., for Short Ribs; 13½c.@13½c. for Long Clear, and 14½c. for Short Clear ℔ lb. Lard has been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 1,080 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15½c.@16½c., for very inferior to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16½c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at 11½c.@11½c. for City, and 11c.@11½c. for Country, ℔ lb. Beef has been in less demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet, including Prime Mess at $32@$37, and India Mess at $38@$40 ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 314 tcs. Beef Hams continue in demand at from $22@$35 50 for poor to very choice; sales 470 bbls. Butter has been in very good request at 42c.@55c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@60c. for choice and fancy selections of State, and 30c.@48c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ℔ lb. Desirable lots of Cheese are in fair demand at 9c.@16½, as extremes, ℔ lb.

RICE—Quiet at former prices.

SUGARS—Have been scarce and very firmly held, but have been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 175 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@13½c.; and 585 boxes Havana at from 12½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request at from 14½c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 107,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11½c.; 95,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@15½c.; 83,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been comparatively quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℔ lb., and 1,600 tierces Lard at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton; also by steamer, 200 tierces Beef at 7s. ℔ tierce, and 750 boxes Cheese at 45s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 14,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, on private terms. For Bristol, 2,500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs. For Cork and orders, two vessels with Corn at 7s., one of them, if direct, at 6s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For Bremen, a vessel with Petroleum from Philadelphia, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 29, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. FAUST. Characters by Miss Minnie Hauck, Mme. Natali Testa, Herr Hablemans, Sig. Bellini, Sig Antonucci, Sig. Barilli, Madame Reichardt.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss McCulloch, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Sarti, Sig. Coletti. Conductor, Sig. Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. G. Browne, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, &c.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock. THE PEARL OF SAVOY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ROMMANY, CAPT. SPEED, &c. Characters by Messrs. J. M. Murdoch, Bollos, Martin, Collins, Miss Fanny Thompson, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from sunrise till 10 P. M.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN at 2½ and 7½ every afternoon and evening: a Living Giraffe, Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie, 300,000 Curiosities, Giants, Dwarfs, &c.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
OTHELLO. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock, EAST LYNNE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MISS FANNY LOOMIS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIRD SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

PUTNAM GALLERY.
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MARBLE GROUP OF EVE and THE DEAD ABEL.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is announced that G. W. HUNT, Under Secretary of the Treasury, is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer in the new Cabinet. In the House of Commons, yesterday, Lord STANLEY proposed an adjournment of Parliament, to enable the Government to complete the Cabinet.

The officers of the French army, who have been absent on leave, are ordered to report to their stations for duty before the 31st of March, at which time all furloughs will be canceled.

The son of the late Baron DE MEYENDORF yesterday threw a hand-grenade at the Baron of Budberg, the Russian Ambassador to Paris, while he was passing through the City of Verviers. The grenade failed to explode, and no damage was done.

The proposition to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland has received the Royal assent.

The Fenians made an attack on a parsonage near Cork, on Thursday night, but were repelled. Gen. NAGLE had been indicted at Dublin for treason.

CONGRESS.

The Senate Committee on Retrenchment yesterday reported a bill to abolish the Bureau of Statistics, but no action was taken on it. The Select Committee to whom was referred the House impeachment message, reported that they had adopted a series of rules to govern the proceedings of the High Court of Impeachment, and Mr. HOWARD announced that he would call them up for consideration to-day. The bill to grant to the Western Pacific Railroad the privilege of erecting a depot on Goat Island, in San Francisco Harbor, was again discussed, but no action taken. The joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cover into the Treasury certain moneys, the proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property, was taken up. An amendment appropriating $100,000 of such money to cover the expense attending the collection of the property and defending the Secretary of the Treasury in suits brought against him, was adopted. After considerable debate the bill, as amended, was passed. The bill making appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point was discussed at length. Mr. THAYER called attention to a letter describing the practice of "hazing" as indulged in by the students, and thought it disgraceful. Other objections were made to the institution, after which the bill was passed. The bill defining the law relative to officers dismissed from service by sentence of court-martial gave rise to a discussion, during which the case of FITZ JOHN PORTER was entered into and fully canvassed. No vote on the bill was reached, and, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a number of private relief bills were considered and passed, and fifteen, reported upon adversely by the Committee, were rejected. The House receded from its amendment to the Senate bill for the relief of destitute persons in the District of Columbia. The bill regulating the custody and expenditure of public money was reported from the Committee on Appropriations and passed. It prohibits the transfer of moneys appropriated for use in one branch of a department to another branch; it requires also all moneys acquired by the sale of Government property to be immediately paid into the Treasury, and provides penalties of fines and imprisonment for violations of the law. In committee of the whole on the Appropriation bill, sundry civil expenses were further considered. An amendment proposing further outlay for the bridges across the Potomac was vigorously opposed, it being contended that the expenditure of public money for the benefit of Washington was unjust to an over-taxed people. The bill was finally passed in Committee, and having been reported to the House, its further consideration was postponed to Monday. The Speaker announced that the Select Committee appointed for that purpose would report the articles of impeachment against the President this morning. Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, made a verbal report of the progress the Committee were making in regard to the Tax law. He said the Committee would report in favor of abolishing the special tax on all manufactures, with five or six exceptions. The Committee had not decided relative to the income tax. At the conclusion of his remarks the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Lieut. WM. PORTER, Fifth United States Cavalry, stationed at Gallatin, Tenn., met with a severe if not fatal accident on Saturday last. The command was celebrating WASHINGTON's birthday by the raising of a flag and firing of loaded anvils. One of the anvils, being of cast iron, burst on its discharge, and a piece struck the Lieutenant on the left leg, immediately below the knee, shattering the same in a frightful manner. It is not expected he will recover.

The State Constitutional Convention last evening formally adopted the Constitution as previously agreed upon. The President delivered a short congratulatory address, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. HOWARD ELLIS, late of the Pennsylvania Bar, was, on motion, admitted yesterday by the Supreme Court, General Term, to practice in all the Courts of this State.

The reported explosion at the rolling mills in New-Albany, Indiana, recently, by which a number of employes were injured, has no foundation in truth.

A meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening to protest against the action of Congress in its attempts to remove the President from office. The meeting, which was well attended, was decidedly enthusiastic. Mr. JAMES GALLATIN presided, and speeches were made by Mr. J. W. GERARD, Mayor HOFFMAN, Hon. JAS. F. THAYER, Hon. JAMES BROOKS, Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Hon. Mr. MURPHY and Mr. JAMES D. MCCLELLAN. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of Congress. An outside meeting was held in the Square near the Institute, at which speeches were made by Messrs. F. J. TUCKER, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER and LUKE F. COZANS.

A majority of the members of the Supreme Court at General Term have decided that Mr. MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE SHARKEY should be discharged from imprisonment. Mr. S. has been in Eldridge-street Jail nearly a year under what is technically known as the "Stillwell Act." There are judgments against him to the amount of $178,000, and his creditors insist that he might pay if he would. Seven Judges of the several Courts of Record have had his case before them during the year. It is understood that he has now been discharged on the ground that the City Judge had no jurisdiction of the original proceedings. It is held that City Judge RUSSELL has no powers except while sitting as a Judge at the Court of Sessions.

Yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Justice INGRAHAM pronounced the following sentences: WM. O'BRIEN, murder in the second degree, State Prison fifteen years and six months; JOHN O'DONNELL, manslaughter in the third degree, State Prison three years and six months; PHILIP H. OSTRANDER, false pretences, State Prison two years and three months; JOHN BROWN, burglary in the third degree, State Prison one year and six months. The Court adjourned until Monday next.

The case of DANIEL DREW and the Erie Railway Company was before a full Bench of the Supreme Court yesterday, but with the exception of the reading of some affidavits, nothing was done as to the merits. The General Term refused to hear the appeal taken by Mr. DREW from the decision of Judge BARNARD, suspending him from his office. The case is to be heard at Special Term, on the merits, on Tuesday next.

The case of Marshal MURRAY, Col. WM. P. WOOD, ABNER NEWCOMB, EDWIN N. POOR, CHARLES RUBIE, FONTAINE S. PETTUS, ALEX. WATSON, and JOSEPH GAYLOR, charged with kidnapping PHIL. STANLEY, and others, in April, 1867, from Queens County, was before the Court in that county, yesterday, on a motion to postpone the trial of Col. WOOD till next week. The motion was granted, and the trial was ordered to begin on Tuesday forenoon.

A clerk in the Third District Internal Revenue office, Brooklyn, named THOMAS WALDRON, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of embezzlement, on a warrant issued by the United States authorities. It is alleged that the accusation is based on certain misappropriations of taxes collected in that district, amounting in the aggregate to several thousands of dollars.

The unfortunate young man who, at 2 o'clock P. M. Wednesday last, without the slightest apparent cause, shot himself while standing on the stoop of No. 82 Elizabeth-street, and died subsequently in the City Hospital, without recovering consciousness, was yesterday recognized as AUGUST GOERNOR, employed as pianist with HARTZ, the illusionist.

Prof. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU lectured last evening before a large audience, in Steinway Hall, upon "The Negro Tribes of Equatorial Africa—their mode of worship and habits," and also upon "The Various Races and Types of Mankind."

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday confirmed the report of the Commissioners of Awards and Assessments in the matter of the opening of "The Circle."

Cotton, flour, grain, pork and lard were in less demand and lower, yesterday. Rio Coffee was very brisk at advanced figures. The changes in other articles were not important. The freight engagements were moderate.

In the family marketing line, higher prices have been noted for poultry, game, fish, vegetables, butter and eggs, on lighter offerings and a very moderate trade. Some North Carolina shad were available at 65c.@$1 each. Two or three additions were made to the vegetable list, including cucumbers, which were quoted at 40c.@50c. each; and mint, which was held at 15c.@25c. a bunch. Fresh Jersey eggs were selling at 52c.@55c. a dozen.

The Appropriation Bills.

The debate on the Appropriation bill goes on in traditional fashion. Every year the comedy is played the same way, if not by the same actors. First, the Committee brings in a bill which surprises and delights the House and the country, by the modesty of its total and the frugality of its details. Next comes the debate, when all sorts of combinations and manœuvres are resorted to, in the effort to swell each particular to enormity, and the sum total to monstrosity.

For example, Messrs. X, Y and Z all have measures which a jealous constituency demand shall be put through. They get them into the original bill at moderate figures. Then X, in view of the mighty interests involved in his pet measure, feels drawn in sympathy toward the pet measures of Y and Z, because of the interest they take in *his* pet measure; and to double or treble the original estimate of annual appropriation becomes not very difficult. Meanwhile, U and V have discovered that the local interests of both their districts, and the good of the country, demand that certain new appropriations shall be inserted in the bill. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind"—especially when it is not our own money that we are kindly distributing.

In this way, the Appropriation bills are rolled up to sizeable proportions. In the course of the struggle, Mr. W contends vigorously against Messrs. X, Y, Z, and all the other letters of the alphabet, but generally gets worsted by overwhelming numbers. The truth is, that for general appropriations for army and navy, and civil service, and the like, the House has more than Roman virtue, and sternly refuses to be interfered with in its high duty of economizing the people's money. But when it comes to that bridge at Buncombe, that Custom-house on the west fork of Salt River, that $100,000 Post-office at Jerusalem Four Corners or Scipio Centre—then the stern resolution of the legislator falters, and perhaps at length gives way to the natural emotion of the citizen, the neighbor and the man.

All this we have seen annually in sessions gone by, and as the Sundry Expenses Appropriation bill is still up for discussion, we shall be likely to see it again for some days to come.

Canal Frauds—The Contract System.

The forwarders and others directly interested in the efficient condition and management of the canals, after a free and friendly interchange of views, have pronounced against the contract system, and in favor of measures for correcting some of the evils to which it has led. Their testimony was not required to prove the rottenness and inefficiency of the present management, or the losses it entails on the commerce and industry of the State. The recently-published report of the Special Investigating Committee to the Legislature has placed all this, and more, beyond dispute. But it is satisfactory to have the confirmatory statements of practical business men, and to hear their judgment in favor of a revival of the superintendency and its control of repairs. That form of management has its drawbacks and extravagances, as the State learned to its cost. To prevent a recurrence of these, the Canal Convention insists that "integrity, experience, and undoubted fitness and capacity" shall be indispensable qualifications of office under the system proposed. Even the contract system would probably have been a success had these conditions been enforced; and it remains to be seen whether legislation can furnish guarantees of their future application. Bills are before the Legislature which aim at the securing of economy and honesty as well as thorough efficiency by carrying out the principle of individual responsibility, without which all ordinary checks and guarantees would be useless.

The proposed impeachment of Commissioner DORN will in some degree test the determination of the Assembly to sift to the bottom the frauds exposed by the Committee's report, and to punish those who may have been officially concerned in their perpetration. Because President JOHNSON is to be tried for high crimes and misdemeanors, it is not desirable to popularize impeachment, and to cheapen it by an undiscriminating exercise of the power it implies. The Canal frauds, however, are not common frauds, and the Assembly will not be accused of burlesquing Congress if it bring to trial officials who are alleged to have winked at them, or to be interested in their fruits. It may be properly asked, moreover, if it is possible to terminate contracts obtained by knavish combinations and tricks, and which entail a large annual loss upon the State? If the frauds are as they have been represented to be, the contracts of which they are the basis can scarcely be considered binding in equity.

The Bondholders and the People—Funding or Taxation?

Mr. SHERMAN's speech in the Senate, in favor of the measure for funding the National Debt, is but another indication of the discontent which prevails throughout the West in regard to the bondholders, and the impolicy of resisting all proposals for change. The Senator from Ohio cannot be justly called a reckless financier. He favored a policy of moderate contraction until circumstances necessitated its abandonment, and he is still a strenuous opponent of schemes leading to any renewal of inflation. His general position on questions of finance and taxation has been conservative, and he advocates legislation now simply because he recognizes the growing strength of the elements which threaten to convert the question of the debt—the reduction of its rate of interest or its taxation—into a sectional question rather than one to be fought over by opposing political parties. His statement on this point is too emphatic to be misunderstood. All over the country, but especially in the West, he declares that this is a subject of discussion, and, therefore, Congress will be "impelled to meet it." "Probably every candidate for office will be obliged to pronounce for or against" one scheme or another for lightening the load of taxation which the debt imposes on the people.

It is impossible to observe the tone of the greater part of the Western press, or to come in contact with frank, intelligent expounders of Western opinion, without being convinced that Mr. SHERMAN does not exaggerate the strength of the popular feeling, or mistake the direction in which it runs. We were taunted the other day with being needlessly alarmed because we directed attention to the warning which the St. Louis *Democrat* gave to the Republican party of the defeat that is in store for it if it disregard Western demands in reference to taxation and the debt. We had, however, watched the West with sufficient care to know that the *Democrat* correctly reflects the prevailing opinion, as now we know that Mr. SHERMAN neither misapprehends nor overstates its force. One fact he mentions—that, "in Indiana and elsewhere, both parties have passed resolutions declaring that these [Five-twenty] bonds ought to be paid in greenbacks"—should alone prove the folly of those who affect to regard the movement with indifference or contempt. Nowhere is its absorbing power more plainly seen than in Ohio, of whose financial record her citizens have no reason to be ashamed. The election of the Radical Gen. BEATTY, not in spite of, but in consequence of, his avowed disposition to pay the Five-twenties in greenbacks, was one of the earliest signs. And now we have the Republican Attorney-General of the State offering a resolution at a County Convention "hailing with satisfaction the purpose of the Union Party" to tax Government bonds—the evident purpose being thus to influence the action of the State Convention and to counteract the Democratic avowals on the same subject. Party exigencies therefore conspire with the popular though by no means ignorant impatience of taxation to thrust the alternative upon the notice of Congress. The Republicans in the West feel that they must accept the issue or yield to their opponents. For party distinctions fade before the universal cry for relief from taxation, and it were idle to look for stoical virtue in party management, or to profess satisfaction with a defeat that would invest with power a party committed to the views which the Republican Attorney-General of Ohio has formally indorsed. In our own intercourse with competent observers who have recently visited the West, from Ohio to Iowa and Minnesota, we have found a strong belief that, in the coming contest for political supremacy, the position of candidates on the financial question will have more to do with their success than any other feature of their platform.

We are not discussing, nor do we propose now to discuss, the abstract justice or policy of one or the other of these schemes. We have nothing to say in favor of a compulsory conversion of six per cent. bonds into five per cents, and though we admit the original injustice of exempting the bonds from taxation at a time when all other forms of property are heavily taxed, we are not prepared to urge a change involving a violation of faith. But the point requiring attention is, not what this or that journal advocates or condemns, but what States whose influence in the Government is surely and rapidly increasing are preparing to push into practice. He is not the friend of the bondholders who would advise them to pay no heed to the platforms of Western Republicans and Democrats or the earnest but unpalatable recommendations of Mr. SHERMAN. The bondholders will consult their interest best by looking at the facts just as they are. If they feel strong enough to hold their present ground, they will doubtless reject all overtures as made by Mr. SHERMAN, and defy all menaces as uttered by Gen. LOGAN. On the other hand, if they refuse to be hoodwinked by journalists who indulge a grim merriment in the presence of a most suggestive movement, it will be for themselves to say whether the Sherman or the Logan proposition is least prejudicial to their interests. They will act unwisely if they neglect altogether the teachings of experience, and the deep warning voice which Mr. SHERMAN faintly echoes.

Justice to Johnson.

It is fortunate for Mr. JOHNSON that he is not to be tried before the lower branch of Congress. It is fortunate for him that the charges will have to be more specific and better proven than the thousand-and-one accusations brought forward in the House on Monday. It is fortunate for him that the Chief Justice will preside at the trial, and that he has the privilege of being heard in his own defence. It is fortunate for him that the Court will be an open one, and that every step in the proceedings, and all the reasons for each step, will be daily placed before the justice-loving people of the United States.

If his fate had been in the hands of the House on Monday last, Tuesday would have found him out of the Presidency. If he had to suffer the penalty of all the crimes of which he was then accused, the gallows would quickly have been his doom. His adversaries, not content to deal with the misdemeanor which brought him to impeachment, went back to the hour of his accession to office, back to circumstances which Congress itself had "whitewashed," back to events with which he had only the most distant relation, back to slanders which even their inventors had repudiated, back to motives which could be known only to himself. Every man must instinctively feel that if, in his own case, he were at the mercy of such a tribunal, governed by such feelings,—if his doings and thinkings, in any year of his life, were to be thus depicted in the rhetoric of vindictive enemies,—his chances of fair play would be infinitely less than his chances of "Jedburgh justice," by which the victim was hung first and tried afterward.

Among the schemes of the political extremists of Boston is one which seeks the abolition of the Senate and the concentration of all power in the House. They say that a body like the Senate is an obstruction to the execution of the popular will, and a check on the progress which ought to be unrestricted in a democratic country. Under present circumstances this body must be specially obnoxious. It is a bar in the way of precipitate vengeance. It secures the accused the advantage of legal forms, of an equitable trial and of the best vindication he can offer. It secures him what is provided for every common criminal, but what political Radicalism would deny to any one who thwarts its purposes or differs from its opinions.

There is no doubt that much of the quietude of the public mind, under the unprecedented movements of the past week, is due to the pervading conviction that the Senate will administer substantial justice to Mr. JOHNSON in the impeachment trial, and on the charges that may be framed against him. Were his judges to deal with him foully; were they to exhibit a determination to convict him independent of law and Constitution; were they to distort facts to his disadvantage or govern their decision by low party prejudices, we should speedily witness a storm that would bring about their political ruin. It is the assurance that justice will be vindicated and the honor of the country left untarnished, that reconciles the American people to the extraordinary trial that will be opened next week.

The Bankrupt Law—When Did it Go Into Operation?

Petitions under the Bankruptcy act are pouring into the Courts at a rate entirely unprecedented, owing to the near approach of the 2d of March, which will be a year from the passage of the act. The cause of the increase in the petitions is to be found in the provision of the thirty-third section, that debtors whose assets do not pay fifty per cent. of his debts shall not be discharged without the consent of a majority of his creditors, unless his application shall be made within "one year from the time this act shall go into operation." The provision taken by itself alone would raise no cause for question, but in view of the fact that the last section of the act provided that it should commence and take effect on the date of its approval, which was March 2, but that no petitions should be filed till June 1, 1867, some persons have been disposed to question whether the year from the time when the act went into operation will not extend to June 1, 1868.

We presume that no bankrupt who can get his petition filed before the 2d of March, will rely upon that construction of the law and wait till after that day. If he does, he will be likely, in our opinion, to regret it. It is all very well to say that Congress intended "to give debtors one year within which they could apply for the benefit of the act, and receive it without having any assets whatever," as we see the Commercial Editor of the *Independent* tells the readers of that paper. The difficulty is that the intention of Congress on that point must be determined by the wording of the law, and if the words of the thirty-third section are to have their ordinary meaning, it is quite plain that Congress did not intend to give such debtors a year but only nine months. To arrive at the other conclusion, the Courts would have to read that section as if it spoke of the law's going into *full* operation—which it does not. The appointment of the registers and the making of the rules, &c., is as much a part of the operation of the law as the filing of a petition. No such appointment or rule could be made until the law was in operation for that purpose, and it is quite difficult to see how a law can be effective for any purpose and yet not be in operation. There are many provisions in it which must be held to be operative from the passage of the act, such as the provisions regarding frauds committed by the bankrupt, or mutilation of his books, and the like, and it will be very difficult, it seems to us, for any Court to hold that a law is not in operation, while officers are being appointed under it, and offences are created by it which may be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

We are aware that the disposition of the Court will probably be to favor the bankrupts as much as they reasonably can, but the difficulties in the way of extending the time to June 1 by judicial construction are very great. Possibly Congress may come to the relief of the bankrupts and of the Courts, and amend the act so as to extend the time and give the bankrupts their full year.

The New Post-office.

As we stated yesterday, a plan has at last been fixed upon here and confirmed at Washington for the erection of the new Post-office and United States Courts' building in the City Hall Park, and an appropriation by Congress will at once initiate the work. We are enabled to-day, through our Washington correspondence, to give, on another page, a full description of the design approved of, the realization of which will give to New-York a magnificent public building. This design is the result of the careful deliberations of a committee of five architects, gentlemen who were chosen for this task, having already distinguished themselves in their profession here or in Europe; its exterior beauty is unquestionable, and the interior arrangements, as set down, are no doubt such as meet the requirements of the departments. We are pleased to learn that the plans will be returned to those who perfected them, that those gentlemen may complete their work by superintending the building until its completion.

Tenement-House Fire-Escapes.

There are between eighteen and twenty thousand tenement-houses in this City, and the beneficent law which requires that they shall be at once furnished with proper fire-escapes is now in process of execution. We learn that since the beginning of the year the inspectors of the Superintendent of Public Buildings have visited and reported 1,025 houses of the class in question, whose owners have been notified to obey the provisions of the statute. Generally, there has been a ready acquiescence in the demand, and many of the more wealthy proprietors of this class of real estate have erected the escapes promptly and without invitation.

This voluntary compliance with the law by a few, and ready obedience on the part of all who have received due notice from the Superintendent's office, show clearly that if the preliminary steps are taken at once a year will not elapse before every tenement-house in the City is provided with the means of escape for its occupants in the event of fire. We regret, however, to see the statement that with the force of inspectors now employed it will be impossible to make the round of visits to all these two thousand tenements, and procure the service of due notice upon the owners, in accordance with the terms of the law, *within three years*. There ought to be no such delay as this. During such an interval the catastrophes and sacrifice of life resulting from the lack of fire-escapes, which instigated the passage of the law, may be again and again repeated. The Superintendent of Buildings should be at once empowered, if he has not the discretionary power already, to add to his staff as many men as he needs to prosecute the work with a rapidity compatible with its importance.

MINOR TOPICS.

We see it stated that Senator WADE has already pledged himself to change the whole Cabinet, except Mr. STANTON, upon his accession to the Presidency by the assas—removal of Mr. JOHNSON. We don't believe that Mr. WADE has done anything of the sort. If he has, he is a good deal more of a "snorting old war-horse" than we take him to be. He is a Senator, and will have to vote on the question of removal; but he is not likely to put himself in the position of throwing out pledges and promises of office as an inducement to Senators to vote for removal, or to make up his Cabinet in advance of his accession to power.

The latest sensation is also the most ridiculous. Police Superintendent KENNEDY is a very zealous public officer, but his zeal sometimes sadly outruns his discretion. The bare fact that a mercantile firm has been swindled out of some gunpowder or other explosive material, by a cunning forger, and that neither the property nor the swindler can be found, affords rather a slender basis for the presumption that Congress is to be blown up. The Speaker, moreover, showed rather more solicitude than the case called for, by submitting the alarming epistle to the House. Nobody has been blown up yet,—except by the newspapers.

A charitable person can always find something in current events to increase his good opinion of human nature. Even the impeachment business shows gleams of light. The Washington *Chronicle* is so satisfied of the President's guilt that he thinks he ought to be dismissed from office,—but the hardest thing even FORNEY can find it in his heart to recommend as a punishment for his sins is that he be condemned to pass the rest of his life in reading the TIMES. Even FORNEY is not cruel enough to suggest the *Chronicle*. Well did the philosophic BULWER insist that "we are not so bad as we seem." There is a sort of jewel in every toad's head, as the divine WILLIAM long since remarked, or words to that effect.

The Tenure-of-Office law has already had some very awkward results in more cases than one; but the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the most frightful idea of its possible operations when it indulges in the supposition that if Mr. JOHNSON were removed and Mr. WADE installed in the Executive mansion, SEWARD, WELLES, STANBERY and the rest might follow Mr. STANTON's example, and decline to leave the Departments of which they are the heads! It asks whether "bluff old Ben" would not find it "rather too empty an honor playing figure-head to an Administration of which each Department was conducted as nearly as possible upon JOHNSON's policy?" But the fact is that WADE would find no difficulty about this matter. He would suspend or remove the functionaries in question, and the Senate would at once concur in his action.

The State Constitutional Convention has signalized the close of its labors by as gross a piece of extravagance as has ever come to our knowledge. On Wednesday evening a resolution was passed giving the Clerk of the Convention the same compensation as was allowed to the stenographer of that body—five dollars per printed page of the debates and proceedings. Under this resolution the services of these two fortunate gentlemen are estimated at the value of $20,000 each—the aggregate of printed pages footing up at 4,000. The stenographer may have earned his portion by hard work and the employment of assistants at the rates which are usually paid to skilled short-hand reporters for casual occupation; but, in so large a job as reporting the proceedings of a legislative body, a contract can readily be made which will materially reduce the cost and yet afford lucrative compensation to short-hand writers. The Convention was apparently either ignorant of this fact or else unwise in not availing themselves of it. Even granting that in the case of the stenographer the appropriation is proper, we cannot conceive upon what grounds of reason or justice the Convention could have dealt so munificently by its Clerk; $20,000 for keeping the journals of the Convention is simply ridiculous.

The *Tribune* of yesterday found fault with the Cooper Institute meeting of those opposed to the course of Congress in the matter of impeachment. It said: "It has not hitherto been the practice, during the pendency of a trial for high crimes before a court of law, to call upon the people to take the side of the accused and attempt to influence the decision by speeches and resolutions." But it is all right, judging from the *Tribune's* editorials of the last few days, to call upon the people to take sides *against* the accused. On the very morning after the President's impeachment, it called upon the "Friends of Freedom" to "turn out!" the same night, "to indorse the action of the House." So, according to the *Tribune*, it depends on the side which "turns out," whether the "decision" of the Court should be "influenced" or not. Let us suggest in our usual mild and non-commital manner, that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." The remark is not original.

Gen. STEEDMAN has always been regarded as a staunch, unflinching friend of the President, who has generally been supposed anxious to make him Secretary of War. Yet at a recent celebration in New-Orleans the General, in giving a toast, "The President of the United States," took occasion to say, in a "very marked and significant manner," that it was a "compliment to the office, and not to the man." And at a subsequent stage of the proceedings he proposed "three cheers for Gen. GRANT." The tide is rising.

We notice that DUMAS has "borrowed a trick" from Mr. GREELEY. He makes an offer of his *picture* to every new subscriber to his paper. It is perhaps hardly fair to say that DUMAS learned this from Mr. GREELEY—though the latter has been offering his picture to every new subscriber for a year past. There is another American editor who for years past has not only offered his own picture to every new subscriber, but gives them a choice between two pictures—his own *or his wife's*. The choice is easy. Perhaps DUMAS offers the partnership picture in which he figures with the Menken.

The "Repealers" of Nova Scotia have passed a set of resolutions, in the House of Assembly, against the Provincial Union; the vote being 36 to 2. These figures carry a look of decision with them. The whole controversy, in fact, turns upon figures, the Repealers showing by arithmetic that the Province loses over half a million of dollars a year by its partnership in the grand business of the Dominion; that sum being the excess of the revenue, which the union manages, over the expenses of its government of Nova Scotia. There is also a stamp act to make the Blue-noses angry; and they are showing plainly enough that they prefer their own "barn" to the great "house" at Ottawa. They are as active as bees in their "agitation" for repeal; but it is probable the throwing of a little dust among them—say half a million of dollars—would make them as quiet as Virgil's pacified bees in the Georgic.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial to the Senate yesterday asking for a scientific exploration of Alaska. Would it not be well, before this is done, to close the account with Russia by paying for the purchase?

We so far put faith in a statement made by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* the other day concerning Mr. BELMONT and the President, as to transfer it to our columns. We are not in the least surprised to find that our confidence, small as it was, was more than was deserved. It was stated that Mr. BELMONT rather curtly rebuked the President at his own table for introducing politics into the conversation, and this incident was given to show the weakness of the President's position. We are informed by Mr. BELMONT himself that there is not a word of truth in the report. Aside from his respect for the President, Mr. BELMONT's sense of propriety was quite sufficient to render such a remark as he was said to have made, quite impossible. We regret the temporary weakness which led us to suppose that the statement in the *Press* might be true.

The Macon *Journal* says they are "listening for the tap of the drum and the first shot that will tell of an armed collision between hostile forces at Washington." We beg our Southern friends to be careful about keeping their ears on the stretch too much listening for these things. They will find them inconveniently long if they are not careful. There is nothing that grows faster than *ears* under such circumstances. The South will do well to quit "listening" and go to work.

The Charleston *Dispatch* says the Committee of two colored delegates has returned from Washington "with information that the Republicans did not desire the election of colored Congressmen." That very likely may be so; but, if we remember right, one distinguished Senator announced, some months since, that he was anxious to "greet" colored Senators on the Senate floor; and he evidently was impatient for the wheels of time to "fly swiftly round, and bring the welcome day." But what have the personal wishes of Congressmen to do with the matter? Are the eternal principles of right and wrong to be set aside out of deference to their narrow and disgraceful prejudices? If these colored gentlemen had consulted Senator WILSON in the matter, he would have told them that "God cannot afford" to have colored gentlemen shut out of Congress, even if white Congressmen can.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company contended, in one of our City courts, through counsel, on Wednesday, that *one hundred* passengers was not an excessive number for a single car, drawn by four horses. Suppose this be conceded, so far as the horses are concerned, is nothing due to the passengers? A car will seat comfortably about twenty-four persons; twenty-four more can find standing room in double line inside the car, and ten can stand on each platform, although the rules of the Company forbid it. But where are the remaining thirty-two to be put? Not ten of them can possibly find even footing anywhere without crowding somebody else, and the whole cannot be got into the car without being absolutely *packed* as calves used to be packed in carts for market, or as herrings are packed for preservation in oil. And yet the Company think this number none too many! They not only claim and exercise the *right* to pack their passengers in this style, without any regard to their comfort or health, but they pretend that nobody suffers by it—not even the horses. As for the passengers themselves, they never think of consulting them in any way. They pass for just *six cents* apiece in the whole calculation. When they have paid *that*, they can look out for themselves. The companies intend, some, we believe, to eject every passenger who will not get out and walk, after he has paid his fare, to accommodate fresh arrivals who have *not* paid. One thing is very certain—if the companies do resolve on this they will carry it out; for experience shows that passengers themselves will never think of opposing any outrage upon them that the companies may attempt.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 28.

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

The Select Committee on Impeachment were unable, after all, to complete their report in time to present the articles to-day. There has been much discussion in regard to the points to be covered, but it has been finally agreed that the specifications, which will be five or six in number, shall relate solely to the violation of the Tenure of Office act in removing Mr. STANTON; the usurpation of authority in appointing a Secretary of War *ad interim*, an officer unknown to the law, and the attempt to use the military forces for his own purposes, based upon his alleged attempt to induce Gen. EMORY to obey orders direct from him without transmission through army headquarters, as required by law. The Committee will report to-morrow at 1 o'clock, and the vote will be taken on Monday at 4 o'clock. Speeches will be limited to fifteen minutes up to the last hour, when the time will be reduced to five minutes.

RULES OF PROCEDURE IN IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate Select Committee on Impeachment reported to-day a code of rules for the government of the Court during the trial. They are the same in substance as those published exclusively in the TIMES of Wednesday last. Though considerably elaborated, the principal additions are the provisions by which debate is limited. One counsel on each side will be heard for one hour each on all interlocutory or collateral questions. On the final argument two counsel on each side will be heard, with no regard to time. The Senate reserves the right to close its doors for deliberation, and on such questions no Senator shall speak more than once, nor more than ten minutes at a time, except on the final question, when the speeches will be limited to fifteen minutes. The Chief Justice, who will preside, is empowered to decide all incidental questions and questions of evidence, except when some member of the Court shall call for a decision of such questions by the whole body. The rules as amended will be voted upon in the Senate to-morrow.

Senator SUMNER offered a resolution in Executive Session to-day, that pending the trial of the President the Senate will neither confirm nor reject any of the nominations before it.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The long-expected application for a writ of *quo warranto* against Secretary STANTON will doubtless be filed to-morrow. The papers were made out on Monday last, but the idea was abandoned the next day, as the Administration hoped, by means of the points included in the Thomas case, to obtain a final decision on the questions which would be brought up by the writ before the operation of the latter could possibly effect anything. When Gen. THOMAS was dismissed, the President was obliged to fall back on his original intention, but for some unknown reason, the filing of the application has been delayed up to this time.

COTTON CLAIMS.

The business of recovering claims for cotton captured and seized as abandoned by Treasury agents during and since the war has grown into such large proportions that Congress is compelled to legislate against it in self-defence. There has been pending in the Senate for some time a bill to cover into the Treasury the entire proceeds of such cotton, amounting, exclusive of what has been successfully reclaimed, to over thirty millions of dollars. This bill passed the Senate to-day. By its operation it will be placed with the Treasury cash proper, whereas heretofore it has been standing to the credit of the fund from which it was derived. It can now only be obtained from the Treasury by regular warrant in satisfaction of any claim allowed by the Court of Claims. The final passage of this bill will prove a severe check upon cotton claimants, who, to be successful, must pass a very severe ordeal as to their position and record during the war, before the Court of Claims will entertain their cases.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COUNCILMEN.

The action of Gen. GRANT in disapproving and revoking Gen. HANCOCK's order removing nine members of the New-Orleans City Council is based on full and careful consideration of all laws, orders, statements, and memorials bearing upon the case. He does not find that these gentlemen were guilty either of violation of law or contempt of military authority, as charged by Gen. HANCOCK. It appears that since the issuance of SHERIDAN's order, which HANCOCK says was disobeyed, the City Councils, both under SHERIDAN's and MOWER's administrations, have in several instances filled vacancies in Corporation offices, just exactly as they proposed to fill the vacant Recordership. And further, that the office of City Attorney has been filled by the Council since HANCOCK took command without any objection on his part. What Gen. HANCOCK's course will now be remains to be seen. It will be remembered that in his last published dispatch on this subject he intimated that if his order was revoked a proper sense of self-respect would compel him to ask to be relieved.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The interest in the New-Hampshire election is daily increasing as the impeachment movement progresses. The anxiety of both parties regarding the manner in which it will be received by the people of that State is enhanced. A number of members of Congress who had arranged to participate in the campaign have been compelled to break their engagements on account of the imperative demand for their presence in Washington.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Senator WILLIAMS, from the Retrenchment Committee, introduced a bill to-day for the abolition of the Bureau of Statistics. The Legislative Appropriation bill, which has passed the House, virtually effected the same thing by failing to make any appropriation for it for the fiscal year 1869. Its work will probably be transferred to the Special Commissioner, Hon. DAVID A. WELLS. Much of the prejudice against the Bureau has been caused by the ridiculous assumptions and absurd follies of Mr. DELMAR, the Director.

SOUTHERN MAIL CONTRACTS.

It is due to Postmaster-General RANDALL to state that the detail of some testimony in the *Daily Globe*, tending to implicate that officer of the Government in a fraudulent connivance in certain contracts for carrying Southern mails, is without the least foundation, and has no semblance of truth whatever. The testimony of CHARLES GOULD, of New-York, who was examined before the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, disproves all such allegations as were made in the paper referred to, and completely vindicates Mr. RANDALL and exonerates him from any knowledge of the matter.

SENATOR WADE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

A movement is developing itself in response to the action of the Republican Convention in North Carolina to nominate Senator WADE as Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. GRANT.

As several prominent supporters of Judge Chase have already given it their support, it is supposed that it will materially improve his prospects.

HEALTH OF EX-GOV. FORD.

Ex-Gov. Thos. Ford, of Ohio, who has been dangerously ill for several weeks past, is now convalescent, and hopes are entertained of his full recovery to health.

STATE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The third State dinner of the season occurred at the White House to-night. A few Senators were present, but none of them were Republicans, although they were invited as usual.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Feb. 28.

GEN. THOMAS AND SECRETARY STANTON.

The following is the summons in the case of Gen. Thomas against Secretary Stanton for false imprisonment, damages $150,000:

(At law, No. 4,566.)
IN THE SUPREME COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Feb. 26, 1868.

Lorenzo Thomas, plaintiff, vs. Edwin M. Stanton, defendant.—The President of the United States to the Marshal of said District greeting, summon the defendant in the above entitled case to appear in said Court on or before the first Special Term thereof, occurring twenty days after the service of this writ, and answer the declaration herewith served, and warn him that on default of so doing the plaintiff may proceed to judgment and execution at the Trial Term of said Court, next after said service; and do you return this writ into the Clerk's office immediately after service so indorsed as to show the manner and time of executing it, and if you cannot serve it within six months, the day of its issuance inclusive, then return it into said office for renewal.

Witness: D. K. CARTTER,
Chief Justice of said Court.

R. J. Meigs, Clerk.

Note.—That the Special Terms of the Court commence on the first Tuesday of every month, except May, in which month they commence on the third Monday, and August, in which month there is no term of the Court, and that the Trial Terms of the Court commence on the first Tuesday of February, third Monday of May and first Tuesday of November, when final judgments may be taken and execution awarded.

The following is the indorsement: Served within, at 9:30 o'clock, Feb. 28, 1868.

D. S. GOODING, United States Marshal.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

In future the ordinary rate of United States domestic postage, three cents per half ounce or fraction thereof, will be collected in the United States on letters addressed to or received from the Bahamas, when conveyed by the direct line of mail steamers between New-York and Nassau, N. P., under contract with the Government of the Bahamas. The United States postage upon printed matter conveyed to or from the Bahamas by the same line is as follows: Newspapers, two cents each; books, packets and prints of all kinds, four cents per four ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid on printed matter sent, and collected on printed matter received.

NOMINATIONS.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Col. Moses N. Wisewell, of New-York, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Mr. Rollins, and also Richard P. L. Baber, of Ohio, to be Pension Agent at Columbus, in that State.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: John H. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner under the act of March, 1867, to reimburse the State of Indiana for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia to aid in the suppression of the rebellion; Joseph H. Rowland, Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas; Charles Van Winkle, Marshal for the District of Virginia, in place of John Underwood, whose commission has expired; Thomas Hood, to be Attorney for the District of Wisconsin.

GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

At an informal meeting of Illinoisans last evening it was determined to present the name of Gen. A. C. Harding, Representative from the Fourth District of that State, before the Republican Convention of Illinois in May next, for the office of Governor.

BOUNTY BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the following bill:

"If any person or persons entitled to the bounty provided by sections 12 and 13 of the act making appropriation for the civil service, approved July 28, 1866, shall have died, or shall die, before receiving said bounty, it shall be paid to the heirs of the soldier as designated in said act in the order therein named, and to none other."

THE CHEAP FREIGHT LEAGUE.

The Auxiliary Cheap Freight Railway League of the District of Columbia have called a meeting at the City Hall on Saturday evening, to ratify the call for a National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 19th day of May next, for the purpose of organizing the producing industries of the country. Among the speakers are Senators Nye, Hendricks and Henderson, and Representatives Wangen, Randall, Cary and Niblack, and Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, President of the National Cheap Freight League.

THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will on next Monday take up the subject of an appropriation to fulfill the treaty stipulations for the purchase of Alaska.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

There seems to be little, if any, doubt that Congress will repeal the law establishing the Bureau of Statistics, as recommended by the Joint Committee on Retrenchment.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The second representation of "Robert le Diable," last evening, attracted a full and brilliant audience. The performance was excellent, and the defects to which we referred on Wednesday had entirely disappeared. All the artists were in voice and sang with the certainty which belongs to practice. The principal pieces were *encored*, and the artists were repeatedly called before the curtain.

Mr. Strakosh's company leave to-day for the South. There will be a *matinée* and then the season is ended. At the *matinée* "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be played—a work which is always attractive. Mr. Strakosch returns to the Academy of Music on the 17th of March, when he intends to bring out several works of importance.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Petrella's opera of the "Carnival of Venice" was given here last evening. It is one of the most charming works ever presented to our public. The music flows naturally, and with an abundant supply of melody. Indeed, where the voices do not supply this requisite—owing to the exigencies of recitative or statement—the orchestra takes its place. Some of the most delightful passages are those which underlie the voices. It has another merit; it does not imitate Rossini, whose comic genius has leavened the dough of almost every other composer. The fun of the piece is abundant, and it is conducted in an easy, natural way. Of those who sang last night Signor Ronconi made the most of the fun. He was inimitably droll. The three lady parts were sustained by Miss Minnie Hauck, Signora Ronconi; and Mme. Natalie Testa. They were all good. Signor Bellini was excellent as *Magio*. His magnificent voice gave more importance to the music than it deserved—although it deserved much. In Europe it would be a great thing to have such a singer in such a part. Signor Testa and Signors Barili and Bacelli were also efficient. The opera indeed was given with great spirit, and thoroughly satisfied the audience. It was put upon the stage in admirable style, both as regards costumes and scenery.

To-day, at the *matinée*, "Faust" will be given with the excellent distribution which made it so acceptable on its last representation.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Matinées being the order of the day, the "Grand Duchess" will receive her admirers at the usual hour.

CONCERTS.

Miss Fanny Loomis will give a concert at Steinway Hall, this evening, assisted by Mrs. Jennie Kempton, Miss J. Appelle, Signor Ardavani, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Mr. Herman Frost and Cavaliere Paolo Georza.

At Irving Hall there will be the regular concert of chamber music. The programme is to be of the most interesting of the series. There are but three pieces, but they are all of sterling merit: the quartette in D minor, by Haydn; the trio in B flat, by Beethoven, and the quartette in A, by Schumann. Mr. S. B. Mills takes the piano in the trio.

Bowery Theatre.

"The Romanny Rye; or, Faith, Hope and Charity," has been the attraction at this temple of art during the passing week; "Romanny Rye" is certainly a very sensational drama, if flitting incidents, numerous and desperate characters, bewilderment of story, and the perfection of Bowery acting can make any drama sensational. The moral of the story is quite clear; the fate of the leading culprits, for there are a number, sufficiently illustrates the favorite Newgate axiom about "he who steals what isn't his'n," &c. There is a murder in the play, and an apotheosis of the murdered one, and there are "hidden papers," which nobody wants to have found, but which everybody claims when they are found. "The Romanny" of the drama is one *Jem*, a strolling vagabond, who is a mixture of good and evil, and who is very earnestly personated by Mr. Mortimer Murdoch—the star which is now shining in the Bowery. *Faith* is the forlorn widow that is murdered, and *Hope* and *Charity* are the two heroines of the drama—the orphan daughters of the slaughtered dame. The audiences that have witnessed this exciting piece have been large, and they have not allowed its virtuous sentiments to go unrewarded. Every blow struck in the cause of defenceless innocence has been indorsed with the lustiest applause. Manager Freligh appears to know exactly what suits his visitors, and the production of this drama and the engagement of Mr. Murdoch is a proof of his intelligence.

Matinees To-day.

Matinées will be given to-day at the Olympic Theatre of "The Pearl of Savoy, (this evening "Little Barefoot" will be acted;) at the Broadway of "Sam;" at Niblo's Garden of "The White Fawn;" at Barnum's Museum of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" at the New-York Theatre of "Nobody's Daughter;" at Banvard's the performance in the afternoon and evening will be for the benefit of Mr. J. W. Albaugh. *Matinées* will be given at the Circus and at Bunyan Hall.

A Death in St. Thomas.

We regret to notice that John Benners, Esq., for a long time editor of the Danish newspaper, in the Island of St. Thomas, called *Tidende*, died a few weeks since. He was a man of ability and high character, and was a zealous and devoted friend of the island, which had become his home. He strongly advocated the accession of the island to the United States, and contributed largely to the unanimity of the vote by which that measure was indorsed by the inhabitants of the island.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—The Jefferson Society—Excise Exemptions—City Travel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28, 1868.

The House was absorbed to-day, under the rule, in the third reading of bills. That order of business was about concluded when the House concluded to adjourn.

You might say with propriety that the Senate proceedings did not amount to much, for they did not.

ANOTHER TAMMANY SOCIETY.

Senator Creamer introduced a bill to incorporate the Jefferson Society, of the City of New-York, which means, I think, a kind of inroad upon Tammany. The names in the bill give it a Teutonic look; but that is only for look's sake.

ORGANIZED CONTRACTORS.

Senator Creamer also introduced a bill constituting Morris K. Jessup, D. Willis James, Le Grand B. Cannon, Le Grand Lockwood, Wm. E. Dodge, John Taylor Johnston, and a dozen or so more of that ilk, a body corporate, with a capital of $10,000,000 of greenbacks, who shall be authorized to contract for almost anything, from a handsaw to a thousand miles of railroad.

EXCISE EXEMPTIONS.

Senator Genet introduced a bill to exempt the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, in the County of Queens, from the operation of the Excise law.

PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

Senator Creamer introduced a bill to incorporate a company to convey passengers and baggage to and from the several railroad depots in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The bill provides for a fixed rate of fare for all distances, both for baggage and persons. Also, that the Police shall have entire government of the company, so that it cannot impose upon the traveling public. It may be that some such proper and munificent statute is in embryo. Such a thing as fixed and regular and moderate rates ought to be in store for the wanderers from distant lands, but I am afraid no such good will come out of this legislation.

CITY TRAVEL.

Speaking of travel, how many persons do you suppose pass to and fro on the City cars? Look at these figures, putting 1866 and 1867 side by side:

Roads.	Passengers Carried. 1866.	1867.
Eighth-avenue	12,095,602	12,701,600
Sixth-avenue	8,323,737	9,015,251
Third-avenue	20,000,000	20,000,000
Fourth-avenue	7,391,683	7,049,823
Second-avenue	6,857,224	7,537,578
Ninth-avenue	1,561,547	1,801,915
Seventh-avenue	11,000,000	12,182,697
Tenth-avenue (Belt)	9,314,966	8,671,113
Forty-second-street	4,500,000	4,933,237
Dry Dock	6,700,715	10,421,074
Hudson River	1,492,958	946,910
Bleecker-street	4,669,750	4,906,055
Totals	93,907,682	100,067,249

Over one hundred thousand millions of people, who pay, not counting the millions who dead-head or the millions that the conductors fail to account for, whence do they come, and whither do they go?

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the charter of the City of Hudson.

Relative to the ordinances passed for street improvement in New-York.

Against closing Flood's Alley, in Brooklyn. Agreed to.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in Utica. Passed.

Making appropriations for the Boys' Lodging House, and for the Children's Aid Society in New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Creamer—To require gas companies in New-York to furnish pure gas at reduced prices.

By Mr. Norton—For a railroad in Seventeenth-street, and other streets in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. O'Donnell—Authorizing the purchase of disinfectants for use in State Prisons.

Also, to incorporate the Free Will Baptist General Conference.

By Mr. Norton—Incorporating the Auxilliary Board of Trustees of the American Printing House.

By Mr. Creamer—Incorporating the New-York Burglar Insurance Company.

Incorporating the Jefferson Society of New-York.

Incorporating the New-York Passenger and Baggage Company.

Incorporating the United States Contracting Company.

By Mr. Genet—To repeal the Metropolitan Excise Law so far as the same relates to towns in Queens County.

BILLS PASSED.

For the protection of ice-ponds in Rockland, Putnam and Westchester Counties.

Appropriating $25,000 for an armory in Schenectady.

To provide for the erection of wharves and piers in the Harlem River below Second-avenue.

Incorporating the Trustees of the Maynard Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Amending the act authorizing the sale of lands for the non-payment of taxes in Westchester County.

On motion of Mr. Pierce, the adverse report on the bill for closing Flood's Alley, Brooklyn, was received, and the bill was recommitted for further hearing.

The Senate then adjourned till 7 o'clock Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Rondout Savings Bank.

To amend the Newburg City Charter.

To improve the Locust-avenue at West Farms.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

In relation to gas companies in New-York.

To amend the Excise law.

From prohibiting gas companies in Queens County from collecting rents on metres.

To create the office of Metropolitan Fire Marshal.

Relative to the New-York Law Library.

To incorporate the New-York Public Exchange.

To amend an act relative to the Buffalo Police.

To amend the Binghamton City Charter.

To incorporate the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank of New-York.

To authorize life insurance companies to invest funds in town bonds.

To incorporate the Security Savings Bank of Buffalo.

To protect consumers of coal in New-York and in Brooklyn.

Mr. Flack, from the Military Committee, reported that he had examined the accounts of Commissary-General Palmer in relation to the purchase of guns, and found them correct.

Adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 28.

The Select Committee appointed to draft an address to the people on the work of the Convention made their report to-day. It sets forth that the Convention have presented for separate consideration a paragraph relative to suffrage for colored persons, and the rejection of this measure will not affect the harmony of the whole instrument, and if adopted it will become a part of the Constitution without any derangement of that to which it is attached.

The Committee state that the discussions of the Convention have not resulted in causing many or great changes in the theory of our State Government, and conclude as follows:

The Convention believes that if its work shall find favor with the people and be adopted, the Government of the State will be safe and beneficent, and the Commonwealth, with the favor of the Ruler of all events, be borne forward for another generation in increasing happiness and prosperity.

The Convention passed resolutions, leaving to the Legislature the appointment of the time when the new Constitution shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and providing for two ballots—one for or against the amended Constitution, and the other for or against the property qualification for men of color.

Section 19, article 3, was amended so as to read: "No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be named in the title; but, if the title contains only one subject, the law shall be valid as to that and void as to all other subjects." Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention closed its labors this evening, and the new Constitution, duly signed by the officers and members, has been deposited with the records in the office of the Secretary of State. A slight change was made in section 5, article 14, providing that the Constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January next after its adoption by the people. The Constitution was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. A. F. Allen, C. L. Allen, N. M. Allen, Alvord, Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Axtell, Baker, Beadle, Beals, Beckwith, Bell, Bickford, Bowen, Brooks, E. A. Brown, W. C. Brown, Case, Cheretece, Clarke, Cooke, Corbett, Curtis, Duganne, C. C. Dwight, Eddy, Ely, Endress, Farmun, Ferry, Field, Flagler, Folger, Fowler, Francis, Frank, Fuller, Fullerton, Gould, Grant, Graves, Hadley, Hall, Hammond, Hand, Harris, Hitchcock, Houston, Hutchins, Ketcham, Kinney, Krum, Landon, Lapham, A. Lawrence, M. H. Lawrence, Ludington, McDonald, Merrill, Merritt, Merwin, Miller, Opdyke, O. E. Parker, Pond, The President, Prindle, Prosser, Reynolds, Root, L. W. Russell, Zaner, Silvester, Smith, Spenser, Stratton, M. J. Townsend, L. Townsend, Van Campen, Van Cott, Wakeman, Wales, Williams—84.

Nays.—Barnard, Barto, Bergen, Cassidy, Chesebro, Church, Calahan, Conyn, Corning, Daly, Develin, Garom, Gnoz, Hardenburgh, Hitchman, Livingston, Mattice, Moore, Morris, Murphy, Nelson, A. J. Parker, Rogers, Rolfe, Ray, Schell, Schumaker, Tucker, Veder, Verplanck, Wickham—31.

The address to the people was then adopted, after which President Wheeler addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: The unanimity and cordiality with which in my absence you were pleased to approve my official action, command my sincere gratitude. I came to the chair with the single purpose of administering its duties fairly and impartially, remembering that the task confided to us was neither for majorities nor minorities, but for all alike, as citizens of a common State. Your uniform confidence and toleration have rendered whatever measure of success I may have achieved of easy accomplishment. The work in which we have been so long engaged is about to pass from our hands, to undergo at some future period the scrutiny of the great body of the people. Let us hope that they may determine that our labors have not been altogether fruitless, and that the changes suggested by us in organic law are such as will further the well-being and advancement of the commonwealth, and assume for the future the preeminence to which she is justly entitled, and which has so long distinguished her. The unremitted personal kindness and courtesy which I have received alike from delegates and officers, will ever be cherished among the pleasant memories of life, and as we sever our relation to drift out in widely diverging ways in the unknown future, rest assured each one bears with him my earnest wish for a life of usefulness, prosperity and happiness. And now I perform my last official duty by pronouncing this Convention adjourned without day.

The Proposed New Constitution of New-York.

From the Evening Post.

The new Constitution which was completed yesterday at Albany, is to be submitted to the people in three parts, on each of which they may vote independently. First, the section regarding the suffrage; second, that about the Judiciary; and third, the remainder and body of the instrument.

The proposed Constitution is two pages of print longer than the present one—made so by the article on bribery and some other new sections.

A comparison of the proposed instrument with the one now in force shows the following new features, or amendments. We take them in the order in which they come in the Constitution:

Landowners are authorized to drain their lands across the land of neighbors. Land taken by railroad companies is vested in the owners, subject to the occupation of the companies. Leases of land for agricultural purposes are limited to twenty years. The right to take fish in "international waters" is guaranteed.

All voters must be registered.

The Senate districts are unaltered. The Assembly is increased to 139, to be elected by counties. Senators are to hold office for four years, members of Assembly for one. Members of Legislature are to receive a salary of $1,000 and ten cents a mile mileage. Extra compensation is forbidden.

No law is to embrace more than one subject, which must be named in the title; all other provisions shall be void.

The Legislature is not to pass special or local laws, authorizing the sale, &c., of property of minors and other persons under disability, changing the names of persons, laying out, working or discontinuing highways, granting the right to lay down railroad tracks, or for any case for which provision exists in any general law.

The right to construct a street railroad must be conferred by the local authorities, with the consent of the owners of one-third of the property, according to the assessment roll. If the owners do not consent, the Supreme Court may grant the power.

When the Governor convenes special sessions of the Legislature no laws shall be enacted except such as relate to the objects of the proclamation. A veto is to be over-ridden only by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House. The Governor may sign bills after the end of a session of Legislature for ten days only.

The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and Attorney-General are to be elected henceforth at the same time with the Governor, and an amendment introduced last night provides that the State officers elected in the fall of 1869 shall hold office only one year, in order that the Governor and all State officers may assume their duties at the same time, as the new Constitution provides for the election of the whole State ticket every two years.

The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General are to constitute the Commissioners of the Canal Fund. They are to have power of appointing and removing all officers connected with the canals.

The Governor and Senate are to appoint a Superintendent of Public Works, to hold office for five years, to be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the construction, repair and navigation of the canals, &c. On his recommendation the Governor may appoint four Assistant Superintendents, to hold office for five years.

Extra allowances to contractors are forbidden. Claims for canal damages are not to be heard after two years. A Court of Claims, to consist of three judges, shall be appointed by the Governor, to perform the duties of the Canal Appraisers. A Solicitor of Claims is also authorized to defend the interests of the State. The Canal and Contracting Boards are abolished.

The Court of Appeals is to consist of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, elected to hold office for fourteen years. Five Judges are to form a quorum, and four may make decisions. All cases now pending are to be heard by a commission of the four present Judges, and a fifth, to be appointed by the Governor.

The Supreme Court is to consist of five Justices in the City of New-York and four in each of the other seven districts. Their powers are to remain substantially the same as at present. The term of office is extended to fourteen years.

The Superior Courts of New-York and Buffalo are continued; also the Court of Common Pleas in the City of New-York and the City Court of Brooklyn. Three additional Judges are placed in the New-York Court of Common Pleas. County Courts are retained and original jurisdiction conferred upon them; and the County Judge is made Surrogate. In 1873 the question of filling the offices of Judges of the several courts by appointment is to be submitted to the people. Inferior local courts may be established by the Legislature, the magistrates to be appointed or elected, as the Legislature shall direct. Judges are forbidden to practice as attorneys.

For the relief of Surrogates' Courts the Legislature may confer upon Courts of Record, in any county of over four hundred thousand population, the powers and jurisdictions of Surrogates, with authority to try issues of fact by juries in probate cases.

Boards of Supervisors are authorized to provide bridges, except over navigable streams; to purchase sites and build county buildings, make road districts, provide for the improvement of highways, legalize informal acts of town meetings and of town officers, provide for salaries of county officers, &c. The Board of Supervisors in New-York, however, is to have no powers except such as shall be conferred by the Legislature.

The canal debt of the State is made to include the old canal debts, general fund debt and floating debt, and the canal revenues are pledged for its liquidation. The amount of $2,418,000 is annually set apart for that purpose. All amounts raised by taxation for the canals since 1846 are then to be repaid to the treasury with interest at the rate of five per cent. in gold. The canals are not to be sold or leased.

Appropriations, except for purposes of government, must receive a two-thirds vote.

"Real and personal property shall be subject to a uniform rule of assessment and taxation." No deficiency loan is to be for more than six years.

The Comptroller is authorized to renew and extend the time of paying the Bounty debt till October, 1886, and issue stock in exchange for the outstanding stock. A direct annual tax is to be levied to meet the interest and redeem the principal in eighteen years.

The salt springs are not to be sold.

The following "funds" are continued: The Common School Fund, the United States Deposit Fund, the College Land Scrip Fund, the Literature Fund, and the Cornell Endowment Fund. "The Legislature shall provide for the free instruction, in the common schools of this State, of all persons between seven and twenty years of age."

Corporations may be formed under general laws. "They shall not be created nor their powers increased or diminished by special act, except for municipal, literary, scientific, charitable or benevolent purposes."

Railroad companies using parallel or competing lines are not to be consolidated.

There is to be a Board of Managers of Prisons, five in number, appointed by the Governor and Senate, holding office for ten years, one to go out every two years, to have control over State Prisons, County Jails, &c.

All able-bodied persons between eighteen and forty-five are to be annually enrolled as a militia force. The staff departments are to be filled by appointment by the Governor.

Persons holding office and receiving presents are made guilty of felony. Persons receiving bribes or attempting to bribe, in case the bribe is refused, are also to be held guilty of felony. A District-Attorney failing to faithfully prosecute in such cases is to be removed from office.

Members of Legislature and other officers are to take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ———, according to the best of my ability; and that I have not knowingly or intentionally paid or offered to pay, contributed any money or valuable thing, or made any promise to influence or reward a vote at the election in which I was chosen to fill the said office."

In other particulars the present constitutional provisions are continued.

DU CHAILLU'S LECTURES.

The Conclusion of the Course—The Negro Tribes of Equatorial Africa—Races and Types of Mankind.

The concluding lecture of the present course, by Prof. Paul B. Du Chaillu, was delivered last evening, before a numerous audience, in Steinway Hall. The subject was: "The Negro Tribes of Equatorial Africa—Their Mode of Worship and Habits—Races and Types of Mankind." The lecturer commenced by giving an interesting account of the habits of the various tribes that dwell in Equatorial Africa, referring to their idol worship, belief in witchcraft, rude theories of medicine, wedding and funeral customs, &c. From these he passed to an elaborate discussion upon the various races and types of mankind. He said that all the negro tribes of the present day must have been derived from one parent stock, who, like themselves, must have been negroes. The negro race he believed to be of very great antiquity—indeed, that it is one of the oldest races of mankind. He had noticed that upon both Continents the populations are divided into many tribes, with many different languages. America possesses many beautiful buildings of great antiquity, particularly in Central America, which remind us of the high state of civilization and progressive power which were the property of the inhabitants of times exceedingly remote. In those portions of Africa which are the abodes of the negro, travelers have searched in vain for anything to remind us that the negroes ever enjoyed a higher state of civilization than that which they now present. The Australian or the Polynesian of this day seem to be in no way superior or inferior to their progenitors, but from all that we can learn are as far removed from a condition of civilization as were their forefathers centuries before them. Geology has demonstrated to us that there was a time when man could not possibly have lived upon this planet, but that must have been a very great while ago, for careful and studious research have taught us that the creation of man dates back further than we are generally led to believe. When we look at some of the lower types and races of men, such as the Hottentots, Bushmen, Obounguos, Australians, and various tribes of negroes, we shrink from a comparison of ourselves with them, and the doubt ensues as to whether we all sprang from one primeval type. For not only do these people differ from us in color and the formation of their bony frames, but, above all, in the measure of intelligence. Their receding foreheads at once account for the inferiority of their intellectual powers, as compared with those of the higher races of men. For mankind to have come to such a state of disintegration as that which we now behold must have required a prodigious number of years. This we know of a certainty; but what that original type was we cannot tell. We do not know what sort of people our first ancestors were. As far back as we have any historical record, we find the living types and races of men in the same relation to each other as they are at the present day. The pictures on the ancient Egyptian temples, several thousand years old, the negro and Caucasian physiognomies are distinctly portrayed, and exhibit the same contrast as they would if taken to-day. These would seem to indicate the permanency of types among men, and has led many to believe that each race had a separate origin. It is probable that primitive man was born in a warm climate, and gradually as he learned to protect himself from the inclemency of wintry regions he was scattered all over the world. The lecturer believed that all races of men, except the progressive Caucasian, are destined to extinction. The Hottentots and Bushmen being the lowest types of negroes, will disappear first, then will follow the lower order of the Mongolian race—the Australians, Polynesians, American Indians, &c. Civilization will not stop this decrease, for it is impossible to raise up these inferior races to the standard of their superiors. To account for the gradual loss of the vital energy of nations the speaker could not; but that nations do thus lose their vitality be fully believed. There is no doubt that whenever two races come in contact with each other in one country, a struggle for the ascendancy will ensue, and the more intelligent one must eventually conquer. The changes in the human race cannot be justly ascribed to climatical influences, for these are not thus effective in our day. The American race at the Equator differs from the African Equatorials completely, and the varying tribes of Central Africa contrast strongly with their Arabian neighbors who dwell in the same latitude, with only the arm of a sea between them. A remarkable fact is that the disappearing races of to-day are not inferior physically to their progenitors—they have not been dwarfed. The intermixture of different families of the Caucasian race is beneficial, and to this is to be ascribed the wonderful progressiveness of its people; but the intermarriage of two distinct types of men is most injurious. If a superior marry an inferior, the latter is benefitted at the expense of the former; but the mongrel or hybrid will soon die out, for a third distinct type cannot be formed to live. To say that the races that are dying out should not be cared for and helped to the highest civilization of which they are capable in their decline, would be as unreasonable as to argue that because a man is slowly wasting away by consumption, and must die, we should not, therefore, care for him or attend upon his wants. In conclusion, Prof. Du Chaillu expressed great hopes for the future of the Caucasian race, believing, he said, that its destiny is, by means of its progression, to overspread the whole earth, and to reign with a glory of which we can have no perception.

Snow and Ice on the Sidewalks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 24th inst. the writer of this communication appeared before Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., Justice of the Sixth Judicial District, to answer a complaint for violation of a corporation ordinance which requires snow and ice to be removed from the sidewalks.

The list of alleged delinquents summoned on this occasion, and read over by the Judge, was a very long one, and showed evidence of extreme vigilance on the part of the policemen in making complaints; and all summoned at this time were charged with delinquency on the same day, the 23d of January last.

But of these, a small number comparatively were present, as it is understood most of the cases are settled out of court. Yet, in all, a great many were tried. Those who stood trial evidently supposed they had a good defence, and generally showed that their sidewalks were cleaned immediately after every fall of snow. But wherever they could not give specific evidence relating to the day in question, the decision of the Court was against them, as the testimony of the policemen was always specific as to day and hour. It was, however, somewhat remarkable that in every instance the policemen's testimony was given in the phrase, "Snow and ice on the sidewalk and no attempt made to remove it."

In my case I showed by competent testimony, that the 23d of January was a rainy day; that every snow up to that time had been promptly removed from the sidewalk, and whenever ice formed, it had always been kept sprinkled with ashes. I was, however, defeated, and my mortification at the result is the greater, because I narrowly escaped a judgment against me on a similar charge last Winter, and in consequence of my peril then, had used more than usual care, not only to prevent a repetition of the charge this season, but to meet it if I could not prevent one, with such complete evidence as would exonerate me.

I presume that every decision of the Judge was in accordance with law. Yet I feel confident that no dispassionate person could witness these trials without a distrust arising in their minds that the charges on which they were brought were generally vexatious and unjust. And I would call attention to the fact that so many complaints should be made on any one day—a peculiar circumstance, that struck me forcibly last Winter, also.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that you will publish this statement, in hopes that house-holders will adopt some mode of protection from this systematic Winter taxation of their means and patience.

Very respectfully, AN OLD CITIZEN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

We publish the above in compliance with the writer's request—but we do not sympathise with his complaint. It may be a hardship that the owners of houses should be required to clear the sidewalk in front of them of snow and ice. But it is a much greater hardship, and one that is felt by the whole public, that the sidewalks should not be cleared. Of the two evils the law chooses the least. The inconvenience to which owners are subjected is trifling compared with what the whole community would suffer if this service were not imposed upon them. Merely vexatious proceedings ought not to be encourged, but the law should be enforced even more rigidly than it is.—Ed. Times.

Maximilian's Heir.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Sun:

I see in your paper of to-day a statement of the Roman correspondent of the *Nazione* to the effect that Prince Iturbide, the heir of the unhappy Maximilian, is a dragoon in the Papal army. This is absurdly incorrect—seeing that the child is not more than six or seven years old. He is with his mother's family, on the Heights of Georgetown, at "Rosedale," formerly the seat of his great-grandfather, Gen. Uriah Forrest, of the Maryland Line, 1776, member of the Continental Congress.

Very respectfully, D. F. F.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 26, 1868.

We are informed that the child mentioned in the above is the grandson of Iturbide, formerly President of Mexico, who was executed. The father of the child, while officially stationed at Washington, married the accomplished American lady alluded to, and subsequently returned to Mexico. The boy became a great favorite with Maximilian, who wished to adopt him, but his mother refused to part with him. Maximilian took advantage of a visit which the mother made to him and forcibly detained the child, kept him for a long time, and finally proclaimed him his heir. It was not until after the death of Maximilian that the mother recovered the boy. The Papal dragoon mentioned is probably an uncle of the youthful heir.—Ed. Times.

Sale of Autographs and Portraits.—At the Clinton Hall Book Sale and Fine Art Galleries, Astor-place, corner of Eighth-street, commencing next Monday evening, Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., auctioneers, will sell a collection of autographs, consisting of revolutionary letters and documents, literary, political, dramatic, &c., including a complete set of autograph letters of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Lincoln, inclusive. The whole forming the balance of stock belonging to Mr. T. H. Morrell, together with a few valuable autographs, the property of the late A. W. Bradford, Esq., late Surrogate of the City of New-York. Also a large number of engraved portraits and other prints, suitable for illustration, or for scrap books, consisting of rare portraits of Washington, Cornwallis, Tarleton, Dibdin, Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, &c. The whole to be sold by auction.

Readings at the Harvard Rooms.—Mr. D. F. Dimon announces the second of his series of dramatic readings at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, to be given next Tuesday evening. Prof. Elder, the blind organist, will preside at the piano.

The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company.—This Company has lately added many new inducements to their already popular features. Among them are the advantages of an "all cash" and "half note Company." If a party insures to-day for $5,000, and should die to-morrow, next week, next month or next year, the full amount of the policy is paid—$5,000—and no deductions of notes are made. All notes are returned as dividends, and there are never but four notes required from any insurer.

No restrictions are enjoined on employment, and the insured are permitted to travel or reside in any part of the United States, Europe, and the southern portion of South America, during any and all seasons of the year, free of charge. This has never before been offered by any Company of the age of the Phœnix, without an extra charge varying from $10 to $50 for every thousand dollars insured.

The dividends in this Company have been, and are now, 50 per cent. per annum. If the annual premium is $100, the dividend is $50. It usually pays its losses in this State in ten days from proof of claim.

All its policies are non-forfeiting; thereby there is no possible chance of loss to the insured. Ordinarily life policies are non-forfeiting after three payments have been made, for the full amount of even dollars of premiums paid. There are also other advantages.

The Phœnix has disbursed to widows and orphans half a million of dollars, and has never contested a single claim. It has two millions and three-quarters safely secured for like purposes. The interest alone on its investments has, for 1867, more than paid its claims by death. The office of the Company, in this City, is presided over by John E. Dewitt, Esq., Resident Director. S. L. Fraleigh, General Agent. It is No. 153 Broadway, between Liberty and Cortlandt streets.—*Insurance Monitor.*

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PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
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At Retail by
BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

The Gettysburg Asylum.

Scarcely ever has the same devotion to the object, the same disposition to preserve good faith been exhibited in any undertaking, as that which has characterized the managers of the project to erect an asylum for the disabled veterans of the late war.

Seven grand concerts are to be given in aid of that worthy object, and no one need regret the dollar they invest to assist the undertaking.—[*Advertisement.*

Keep Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always in the house. It is the best cough remedy known.—*Advertisement.*

Convenient and Simple.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are a simple and convenient form for administering, in combination, several medicinal substances held in general esteem among physicians in the treatment of Bronchial affections and Coughs. The Troches seldom fail to give relief.

Any Medicine that will Exterminate Neuralgia, Nerve-ache and all other nervous complaints, must be a great boon to those so suffering. Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, is most effectual in all such maladies. It stimulates the nerve fluid, improves its tone, and drives out these diseases. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

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Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable Machines. BARTLETT Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway; the most elegant wedding notes and card in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Roof—Hoyt.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, at Highwood, residence of the bride's parents, Norwalk, Conn., by Rev. Thomas S. Childs, D. D., of Norwalk, assisted by Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., of Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., Clarence M. Roof, of Cooperstown, N. Y., to Kate Hamilton, second daughter of Henry J. Hoyt, Esq.

See—Smith.—At Amityville, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Edwin F. Jones, Henry P. See, Jr., of New-York City, to Miss Alice Smith, of Amityville, L. I. No cards.

Spaulding—Akerly.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, by Rev. C. H. Payne, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Ross R. Spaulding, of Syracuse, N. Y., to Emma Louisa, eldest daughter of Curtis Akerly, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Upton—Martin.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. S. B. Brown, Brevet Major-Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. A., to Emily Norwood, daughter of E. T. Throop Martin, of Willowbrook, N. Y.

Vredenburgh—Williams.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, William H. Vredenburgh, of Freehold, N. J., to Bessie H., daughter of E. Hartshorne Williams, of this City.

DIED.

Brown.—Louise, daughter of Geo. W. and Louise Isaacs Brown, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, in Hudson-st., opposite Grove.

Gamble.—On Friday, Feb. 28, Mary E., wife of Robert Gamble, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 36 West 54th-st., on Monday, March 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Kirker.—On Friday, Feb. 28, James B. Kirker, at the residence of his mother, No. 175 Henry-st., New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his late brother, Edward Dunnigan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, March 2, at 9½ o'clock A. M., to St. Teresa's Church, corner of Henry and Rutgers sts., New-York, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated. His remains will be taken thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Lea.—On Friday, Feb. 28, aged 11 years and 19 days, Kate, daughter of James M. and Caroline Lea.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

Lindsley.—In Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 28, Caleb F. Lindsley, after a short illness, of pneumonia, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Taylor,) Bergen, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday, March 1.

Schloss.—On Friday morning, Feb. 28, Sophia, daughter of Benjamin and Josephine Schloss, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 323 West 29th-st.

Stoltz.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, Cornelia Ga..., wife of Jonas Stoltz, of this City, and eldest daughter of B. F. Sawyer, aged 23 years.

The relatives, friends of the family and members of Charter Oak Lodge, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend funeral services without further invitation, at her late residence, No. 196½ Chrystie-st., on Sunday afternoon, March 1, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be deposited in a vault in Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., preparatory to removal to the family burying-ground at Mansfield, Mass.

Van Dyke.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 28, Frederic A., infant son of James C. and Fannie A. Van Dyke, aged 15 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at the residence of his grandfather, Robert H. Lowry, No. 160 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

Williams.—On Friday, Feb. 28, at No. 29 Stanton-st., William J. Williams, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the St. David's Benefit and Benevolent Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, March 1.

Nau.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 28, James Jaffray and Henry Winfield, aged 13 days, children of Isabella F. and James Nau, Jr.

Remains taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRESYLIC SALT-RHEUM SOAP.

For curing Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases.

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A CALL FOR A MEETING
DESIGNED FOR THE EVE OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, IN BEHALF OF
WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,
BY THE LEADING CLERGY AND OTHERS OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS IN NEW-YORK,
POSTPONED TO MARCH 2.

We, the undersigned, believing that the time has come for those in the more prosperous sections of the Union to extend the hand of a cordial fellowship and generous assistance to the impoverished people of the South; and believing the education of those whose mental training has been so long suspended to be the most direct and efficient means of affording the orphan and disabled a permanent relief; and regarding that Institution which bears the name of Washington, and shared his liberal benefactions, as a most desirable point for creating an educational fund, whose benefits shall be shared by all the Southern States, do hereby express our approval of the holding a public meeting for the promotion of the ends herein recited, and request the daily papers to give due notice of the same.

JNO. McCLINTOCK,	HORATIO POTTER,
JNO. COTTON SMITH,	WILLIAM ADAMS,
E. H. CHAPIN,	ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK
G. R. CROOKS,	WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS,
G. B. DRAPER,	FRANCIS VINTON,
S. D. ALEXANDER,	JAMES O. MURRAY,
F. C. EWER,	ROBT. RUSSELL BOOTH,
R. S. STORRS,	S. IRENÆUS PRIME,
W. H. FERRIS,	MORGAN DIX,
R. S. FOSTER,	ALEX. H. VINTON,
C. W. MORRILL,	THOMAS ARMITAGE,
THOS. CARLTON,	STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE,	GEORGE L. PRENTISS,
DANIEL CURRY,	HOWARD CROSBY,
R. J. W. BUCKLAND,	CHAS. E. HARRIS,
C. K. GARRISON,	J. RYLAND KENDRICK,
H. B. CLAFLIN,	CHARLES F. DEEMS,
JNO. P. CROSBY,	HENRY W'D BEECHER,
SMITH SHELDON,	HENRY CLEWS,
J. T. HOFFMAN,	W. E. DODGE,
GERRIT SMITH,	A. A. LOW,
F. C. WINSTON,	PETER COOPER,
W. E. CHURCH,	JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. COOKE HULL,	JNO. J. DONALDSON,
JAS. LEES,	JAS. T. BRADY,
W. K. KITCHEN,	O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

Pursuant to the above call a meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING next, (March 2,) at 7½ o'clock, to which the public are respectfully invited.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Hon. James T. Brady, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Letters from Gov. R. E. Fenton, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Gerritt Smith, Hon. George William Curtis, Major-Gen. Sickles, and other distinguished citizens, will be read on that occasion.

Any other letters from friends favoring these measures of relief for the South will be presented if addressed to

EDWARD PAYSON WALTON,
Agent of
Washington College, Virginia.

Address care of HOYT & GARDNER, Bankers, No. 5 New-st., New-York.

GRAND MASS MEETING,
IN FAVOR OF
UPHOLDING THE METROPOLITAN EXCISE LAW,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1868, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses by Hon. WM. E. DODGE, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., State Senator O'DONNELL, Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, and others.

JAS. B. DUNN, Chairman of Committee.

A FAMILY REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections, so universally prevalent, as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping-cough and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY combines this desideratum.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE PROFESSIONALLY at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 3, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his Respirometer, his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

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AGENTS WANTED—BY ONE OF THE the largest and most popular Life Insurance Companies, to solicit business in the country districts. Gentlemen of good address and intelligence, who desire to engage in a business at once genteel and remunerative, will find this a rare opportunity. Preference will be given to those who have tried the business before and succeeded, but all respectable applicants will receive attention. Applications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of four good references, and some account of the applicant's previous history. Address SOLICITOR, New-York Post-office, Box No. 5,802.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 25th, WEDNESDAY, 26th, THURSDAY, 27th and SATURDAY, 29th inst., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW-YORK CITY AGENTS WANTED, TO canvass for one of the largest and most prosperous Life Insurance Companies. Liberal terms will be offered to those who give promise of success in the business. Gentlemen already engaged in the business will find it to their advantage to investigate the matter. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 5,802 New-York Post-office.

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From a painting by J. E. Millais, R. A.
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MISSOURI STATE INTEREST—NOTICE.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1868.
This Bank, acting as agent for the State of Missouri, will be prepared, on and after 2d March, (prox.) to issue for said State, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly thereof, approved March 12, 1867, the new Six per Cent. Bonds of the State, of the denomination of one thousand dollars, in exchange for the over due coupons which matured from January, 1864, to January, 1867, both inclusive, on bonds issued or guaranteed by the State in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) being seven coupons from each bond.
Coupons should in all cases be accompanied by full schedules, and presented in sums of one thousand dollars, or in multiples of this sum, or within the fractional part of one coupon thereof. The excess of such fraction will be paid in cash.
The coupons, with schedules, must be left for examination, when a receipt will be given entitling the holder to receive the new bonds after such examination, and no bonds will be delivered except upon the return of the receipt. Blank schedules will be furnished by the bank.
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The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.
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OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.
The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.
WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.
The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d day of March proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock Noon and 1 o'clock P. M. By order
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, NO. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.
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OFFICE OF THE SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company, due 1st of March next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., on and after 1st proximo. B. E. SMITH, President.

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102 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS	1,314,590 31
CASH ASSETS	1,814,590 31

ASSETS.
January 1, 1868.
Extract from statement rendered to Insurance Department, State of New York:

Cash balance in Bank	$115,136 73	
Cash balance in Offices	2,676 26	$117,812 99
Demand Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions (worth over $496,000)		349,600 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Liens on Real Estate, (worth over $1,500,000,)		522,350 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows:		
$25,000 American Exchange Bank	$28,000 00	
5,000 Bank of North America	5,450 00	
5,000 Bank of America	6,900 00	
5,000 Broadway Bank	11,000 00	
5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank	5,850 00	
5,000 Mercantile Bank	5,500 00	
5,000 Merchants' Bank	5,600 00	
10,000 Metropolitan Bank	13,000 00	
10,000 Nassau Bank	10,500 00	
10,000 National Bank	10,800 00	
13,000 St. Nicholas Bank	13,390 00	
5,000 Union Bank	5,700 00	
10,000 N. Y. Cen. Railroad Bonds	9,500 00	
10,000 N. Y. & Erie 3d Mortgage B'ds	9,700 00	
10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistm't B'ds	9,500 00	
35,000 N. Y. State 20 yrs 7 per ct. B'ds	37,450 00	
1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds	950 00	
1,500 N.Y. Fire Indemnity Bonds	1,425 00	
20,000 Tennessee Bonds	12,800 00	
60,000 U.S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1881	67,500 00	
28,000 U.S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	29,260 00	
298,000 U.S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1867	323,330 00	623,105 00
Real Estate 102 Broadway, and No. 1 Pine-st., N. Y., owned by the Company		150,000 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid)		20,692 27
Premiums due (since paid)		28,338 38
Rents accrued (since paid)		2,691 67
		$1,814,590 31

LIABILITIES, { more than two-thirds of which is for unclaimed scrip and scrip interest, } $93,440 16

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The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61 are now being redeemed in cash.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.
FIFTY per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.
A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.
By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
J. D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, HENRY COIT, WM. C. PICKERSGILL, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, R. WARREN WESTON, ROYAL PHELPS, CALEB BARSTOW, A. P. PILLOT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRYCE, DANIEL S. MILLER, WM. STURGIS, HENRY K. BOGERT, JOSHUA J. HENRY, DENNIS PERKINS, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., J. HENRY BURGY, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, C. A. HAND, JAMES LOW, B. J. HOWLAND, BENJ. BABCOCK, FLETCHER WESTRAY, ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR., GORDON W. BURNHAM, FRED. CHAUNCEY, R. L. TAYLOR, GEO. S. STEPHENSON, WILLIAM H. WEBB, PAUL SPOFFORD, SHEPPARD GANDY, FRANCIS SKIDDY, CHARLES P. BURDETT, ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.
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UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.
EXCHANGE ON NEW-ORLEANS MOBILE AND CHARLESTON.—Drafts on New-Orleans and Mobile, payable in coin, and on Charleston, payable in currency, may be obtained on application to H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.
COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1868, FROM the bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company, will be paid on and after March 2, 1868, on presentation at this office. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 10th March, 1868, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. CHAS. CURTISS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 South-st., Feb. 20, 1868.—An election for nine directors and three inspectors of election will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order, H. V. MASON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Knowlton Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, 3d March, 1868, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed until after the election. G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.—The coupons due March 1, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on that day by WM. C. RUSHMORE, Treasurer, at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

QUEENS COUNTY.—INTEREST—THE INTEREST due March 1, on the Bonds of Queens County; also any bonds maturing at that date will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing. CHAS. L. ROE, County Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	101½	101⅝	5-20 C., '67	107	107⅜
Coupon, 1881	101½	101⅝	10-40 Reg	100¾	101
5-20 Regist'd '62	106½	106¾	10-40 Coupon	104¼	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	110	110⅛	Gold	141¼	141⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	107½	107⅝	June 7.30	106	106¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅜	108⅝	July 7.30	106	106¼
5-20 C. '65, Jan July	106⅜	106½			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. JOEL C. LANE, Secretary.

WESTERN BONDS AND LANDS, WITH money in exchange, for merchandise or Southern property. T. SCHLEY, care Horton & Dotger, No. 24 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.
BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
MONDAY, March 2, and following days, at 7 o'clock P. M. each day.
A large and choice collection of autographs, consisting of revolutionary letters and documents, literary, political, dramatic, &c., &c., including a complete set of autograph letters of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Lincoln inclusive; the whole forming the balance of stock belonging to Mr. T. H. Morrell, (he relinquishes that department in his business,) together with a few valuable autographs, the property of the late A. W. Bradford, Esq., late Surrogate of the City of New-York. Also, a large number of engraved portraits and other prints, suitable for illustrating or for scrap-books, consisting of rare portraits of Washington, Cornwallis, Tarleton, Dibdin, Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, &c., &c. Among the autographs are some very choice and rare and not often met with. Henry VII., Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, William III., Napoleon, Josephine, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 6 and 7, great sale of oil paintings.

EDWD. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
"HONE HOUSE."
The stock, fixtures and furniture of the above well-known hotel, situated at the corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., consisting in part of handsome bar-room fixtures, very richly framed French plate mirrors, Phelan's marble-top rosewood billiard tables, elegant vases, splendid oil-paintings, rare old wines, brandies and ales, together with all the furniture, cut glass and silver ware, gas fixtures, beds and bed linen.
LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell On MONDAY NEXT, the 2d day of March, at 11 o'clock, all the stock and superior liquors, consisting of very CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES AND ALES, such as the "HONE HOUSE" has been so long and favorably known to possess.
Two very large and richly-framed French plate mirrors, 120x72 inches each; four of Phelan's marble-top rosewood billiard tables, with cues and fixtures complete; fine oil paintings, richly-carved cut glass and silver ware, handsome mahogany counters, gas fixtures, &c., together with all the furniture, beds and bed linens, blankets, carpets, shades, curtains, and other articles too numerous to detail.
Also, the fixtures of the restaurant.
Catalogues at Auctioneer's Office, Room D, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction
On TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity buildings,) New-York, the lease of the lot, together with the five-story brick building No. 74 Robinson-st., between Washington and West sts. Building is in good order, has gas throughout, and contains a 35-horse power boiler (new.) Lot is leased from Rhinelander estate, has 17 years to run from May 1, 1868, at ground rent of $660 per annum and taxes. At the expiration of the lease the building will belong to the party that buys it at present sale. Size, 25x98; terms easy.
For information, &c., apply to JOHN McGOVERN, No. 156 West-st., any time before day of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.
THIS DAY (Saturday,) Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at Pier No. 4 East River:
1,528 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,249 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Eola*, from Palermo.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
of the late firm of MINER & SOMERVILLE,
No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 82 5th-av.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.,
MONDAY, March 2, at 10 A. M.,
At No. 78 1st-place, between Court and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.
Handsome furniture as good as new, elegant rosewood marble-top chamber set, chestnut do., trimmed with walnut; rosewood parlor suites, engravings, chromo-lithographs, mahogany secretary book-case, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedding, silver-plated ware, cut glass, china, refrigerator and kitchen utensils. Also, the entire new bronze gas fixtures, throughout the house, new Brussels carpets and oil-cloths.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 2d of March, at 10½ o'clock, at the Verandah Hotel, corner of Houston and Crosby sts., the entire contents of the above hotel. By order of the assignees.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
A stock of clothing, being the stock of Emil Joseph, will be sold at the auction room of WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 132 Church-st., on TUESDAY, March 10, 1868, by order of JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Chatham-square.
MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE furniture contained in the Sandford House, at Nos. 22, 24 and 26 14th-st., west of Union-square, commencing on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock. There are 87 bedrooms elegantly furnished, viz.: Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, marble-top bureaus, etegeres and washstands, marble-top tables, about 40 extension tables in mahogany, oak and walnut, fine lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths; also, parlor suits in brocatelle and reps, large French plate pier and oval mirrors, dining-room furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale. R. M. LUSH, Atty. for Mortgagee.
The above sale is postponed till MONDAY, March 9, 1868.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND SOUTH-east corner Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley, at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:
WALKER-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with the Church edifice thereon, on the southeasterly corner of Cortlandt-alley, 72x100 feet. The above is only 175 feet east of Broadway and in the midst of first-class stores.
Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DOUGH FOR STARCH, OR PASTE, OR FOR HOG-FEED.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., will sell on SATURDAY at 12 o'clock, at store, No. 51 Front-st., about 300 barrels dough, being remnant of a large quantity of extra flour damaged by the recent fire at that place. It is put up in good barrels for convenient handling, and will be set up in small quantities with privilege.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The stock and fixtures of Owen H. Kelly's jewelry store, No. 193 6th-av., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, on the premises. By order of HENRY GINNEL, Assignee.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE sale of shares advertised to take place this day, on account of assessment of $2 per share due Oct. 2, 1867, has been postponed to MONDAY, March 2, 1868, in order to give delinquent shareholders a final opportunity to redeem their shares.
By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know. Sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

A—GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECtacles and Eye Glasses. Preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,182 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW A. BROWN and WILLIAM I. BROWN, of Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, and HORATIO S. BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, where they have done business as copartners, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARCUS S. WIEDER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CASPER ELIAS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID W. CANFIELD, of Stamford, Fairfield County, and State of Connecticut, and HALSTED P. FOWLER, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, formerly partners in business in the firm name of D. W. Canfield & Fowler, in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GUSTAVE BOURGADE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM B. JONES, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, formerly a member of the firm of Lyons & Jones, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 28, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of BERNHARD STRAUSS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Bernhard Strauss, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1868.
f15-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILBERT M. TODD, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Gilbert M. Todd, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1868.
f15-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. LAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John C. Lay, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York on the 13th day of February, 1868.
f15-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ULRICH, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 57 Broadway in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1868.
f15-1aw3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 560.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REINHARD D. SCHRIEFER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Reinhard D. Schriefer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f22-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. WRIGHT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert H. Wright, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1867.
L. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
f15-1aw3wSa* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OWEN H. KELLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, ss., at the City of New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Owen H. Kelly, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
f15-1aw3wSa* HENRY GINNEL, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS BENNETT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Francis Bennett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at New-York, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
f15-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—Before J. F. DWIGHT, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES E. MAXWELL, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district, at New-York, the 13th day of February, 1868.
JAMES WOOD,
f15-1aw3wSa No. 22 South William-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS BENNETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Bennett, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868.
f15-1aw3wSa* J. M. ANDREWS, Assignee.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—At the City of Newburg, in said district the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of SAMUEL LITTLE, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JNO. HALLOCK DRAKE,
f15-1aw3wSa* of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY HEIMES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD S. BUTLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York City, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN F. CARVER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of B. F. Carver & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES CHAMBERS, residing in East Chester, Westchester County, in the State of New-York, and carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HUGO WACHSCHLAGER and EDWARD PALMIE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PATRICK LEVINS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL S. SINCLAIR, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Room No. 8, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats A. Morris, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY A. HEISER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 29, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. LOWEREE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James M. Loweree, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1868.
f29-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORATIO FOSTER and MARIUS C. C. CHURCH, Bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Horatio Foster, of the City of New-York, in said district, and Marius C. C. Church, of Parkersburgh, West Virginia, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1868.
f22-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. WHITE and JOHN E. MAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1868.
f22-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alexander Douglas, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f29-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES W. MEAGHER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Ignatius Flynn, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James W. Meagher, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at the City of New-York, the 28th day of February, 1868. IGNATIUS FLYNN, Assignee.
f29-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MIGEL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Migel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868.
f22-1aw3wSa* ISAAC A. CRANE, Assignee.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 124 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.
The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th inst.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on the 14th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.
INTEREST on new deposits commences the first day of each month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, viz.:
1. No. 27 Greenwich, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5. No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
6. No. 122 Leonard, 7½ P. M.
7. No. 473 Grand, 7½ P. M.
8. No. 286 Spring, 3½ P. M.
11. No. 44 Avenue C, (German,) 7½ P. M.
13. No. 70 Columbia, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. No. 212 Grand, 3 and 7½ P. M.
17. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second, 7½ P. M.
18. No. 340 East 22d, 7½ P. M.
18. No. 245 East 23d, 7½ P. M.
20. No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Sup't of Missions.

A SERIES OF SERMONS UNDER THE auspices of the American Church Union will be preached in the churches of the City on SUNDAY EVENINGS in Lent, at 7½ P. M.; two sermons each Sunday. On SUNDAY, March 1, one sermon will be preached by Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., at Zion Church. Subject—*The obligation of observing Lent stronger than that which justifies Christians in keeping holy the first day of the week instead of the seventh.* Another sermon will be preached on the same evening at Trinity Church, which will be specially opened for a night service for the occasion. Preacher, Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D. Subject—*A justification of the principle involved in the canon on parish boundaries.*

ZION CHAPEL, THIRD-AV., NEAR 9th-st., Rt. Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, Rector, Rev. JAMES MURRAY, Curator.—SUNDAYS, service and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Industrial, for girls free to all, every Saturday, No. 230 East 28th-st., from 10 to 12. The Lenten services are Wednesday and Friday mornings; Prayer and Litany at 9½, evenings; service and lecture at 7½. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—THE SIXTH of a series of meetings, under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, will be held in St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, the 1st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Interesting addresses may be expected from Rev. Drs. JOHN COTTON SMITH and DYER, and Rev. B. B. LEACOCK. The public are invited to attend.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school 2 to 4 o'clock. From 3 to 4 o'clock the exercises will be of unusual interest, consisting of incidents connected with the work during February. In the EVENING Mr. VAN METER will speak in Washington-av. Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Several of the children from the Mission will be present and sing.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER Bleecker and Downing sts.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. DAY K. LEE'S closing lecture on Geology and the Bible. Subject—"*Job's Oil Wells.*" On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 4 and 5, the Sunday-school connected with this Church will hold its thirtieth anniversary in the church, exercises consisting of dialogues, addresses, tableaux, &c., commencing at 7½ P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, pastor. Next SUNDAY will be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, commencing at 10½ A. M. Lord's supper at 12 M., and services extending through the afternoon. Pastor will preach 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. FILLER will preach at Bethesda Chapel, 9th-av. and 35th-st. at 3½ P. M., and Rev. J. V. OSTERHOUT at Bethany Chapel at 3½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, March 1st, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; at corner Water and Dover sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE annual Missionary Meeting of this Church will be held at 10½ A. M. At 7 P. M. Rev. J. S. LONG, Pastor of the Southern Methodist Church at Beaufort, N. C., will preach. Sacrament after the morning sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

A GERMAN MASS MEETING IN SUPPORT of the Sunday sections of the METROPOLITAN EXCISE LAW, will be held SUNDAY, March 1, at 3 P. M., in Cooper Institute. Singing by the German Y. M. C. Association. Short addresses in German and English by Rev. Drs. HITCHCOCK, PASSAVANT, MINGINS, RICE, NEUMANN, OERTER.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D., of St. John's Chapel, will preach a sermon in aid of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen on SUNDAY EVENING, March 1. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, (Rutger's College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.)—On SUNDAY, March 1, there will be divine service and a sermon at 10½ A. M. & 4 P. M. Anthem at the afternoon service, "The Magnificate," by Arnold. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, THOS. K. CONRAD, Associate Rector.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., Editor of *Christian Advocate*, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. J. S. INSKIP, at 7½ o'clock P. M., on the subject of *Temperance*. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-AV.—Rev. A. B. EARLE, the Evangelist, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, morning and evening; also every afternoon and evening of the following week, Saturday excepted. The afternoon and evening services will commence at 3 o'clock and 7½. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—God willing, services SUNDAY, by the Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening discourse to young people on *Dissipation no Remedy for Sorrow and Trouble.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—3d-av., east side, between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. ISAAC H. TUTTLE, D. D., on THURSDAY next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CONFIRMATION CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR FOR SEAMEN.—Bishop POTTER will administer the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation in this Church, No. 88 Pike-slip, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next. Divine service at 3½ o'clock. Friends of the Mission to Seamen are invited to be present.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services morning and evening. Subject for evening—*The Closing Scenes of the Millennial Era.* Services 7½ o'clock. Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach. Seats free.

A UNION MEETING OF THE VARIOUS City Evangelization Societies will be held in Irving Hall SUNDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Revs. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, A. C. FOSS and GEORGE J. MINGINS.

THAT MIGHTY HAIL-STORM.—THE Messenger of God will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Great Hail-storm of the Day of God.* Isaiah, xxviii., 17.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *Cruelty to Animals.* All welcome.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, NO. 126 West 16th-st. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½, by Rev. W. H. CUTHBERT, B. A., on *The Now Closing Events of the Christian Dispensation.* Seats free. No collection.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—TO-MORROW Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service being for deaf mutes; and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject, *Soul Knowledge.* Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

"ETHICS OF HISTORY"—A LECTURE—To be delivered by Rev. JOHN S. LONG, of North Carolina, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on TUESDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. J. WM. TRIMBLE, Minister in charge. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN BY REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by request of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the church on Madison-av., corner 31st-st. Young men cordially invited.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This Church is opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SUNDAY, (March 1,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARK will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

ELDER J. S. LAMAR, OF AUGUSTA, Ga., will preach by request in the Christian Church, on 28th-st., near Broadway, on LORD'S DAY, March 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—SERVICES at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. The whole of the day's services will be in charge of the Praying Band, led by SAMUEL HALSTEAD, Esq. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S (FREE) CHURCH.—Services held in Harvard Hall, 6th-av. corner of 42d-st. SUNDAY; morning prayer at 9½; Litany and Holy Communion at 10½. Evening services at 7½.

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS, at Dodworth Hall, will be addressed by Hon. WARREN CHASE, at 10½ o'clock, and Dr. HALLECK at 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 5th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-Square, will be open for public worship on SUNDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—SUNDAY, March 1, preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. S. INSKIP, and at 7½ P. M. by C. H. Applegate.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 5th-av.

BEECHER'S SERMONS PUBLISHED only in the *Church Union*. Out on Tuesday.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY (FREE EPISCOPAL) Church, 57th-st., west of 8th-av., Rev. G. J. GEER, D. D.—SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 2½ P. M. Children's service, 3½ P. M. Prayers Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. with lecture. Prayers, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4½ P. M., during Lent. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, Rev. THOMAS B. NEWBY will preach. On FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, Rev. Prof. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D.; subject, *Repentance.*

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, March 1, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Christian Sabbath.* Strangers are invited.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts., preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 3 P. M., when Rev. Dr. HARDENBERG will be present. Seats free.

REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH DELIVERS his last lecture in New-York, this season, SUNDAY. Subjects: (4 o'clock,) *Reconstruction in Church and State;* (8 P. M.,) concluding lecture on *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.* At Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square, corner 15th-st.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D. D., will preach in this Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st. on SABBATH MORNING, March 1, at 10½ A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantee to remove all stiffness, cramping, or trembling from the worst hand, and enable every pupil to write with ease, elegance, rapidity and satisfaction.

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The finest location, best building, most ample and beautiful grounds of any seminary in the State; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished; course of instruction thorough and complete; faculty full. To students preparing for college, for teachers, for business, this school affords unrivaled facilities. In the Departments of Music and Fine Arts no school in the country surpasses it. Spring term begins March 24. Send for circular. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The Summer session will open March 12. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.
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English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S
Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—BY PROF. DE TORNOS, author of the Combined Spanish Method. For twenty private lessons, at No. 328 4th-av., $30; at the Mercantile Library, $6, and at the New-York Evening High School gratuitously.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

DR. RICHARDS' FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL for twelve boys, 47 miles from the City, at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, New-York, five miles east of Peekskill, reopens March 16. For particulars send for circular.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its superior facilities and location. Commences its next session March 5. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, WHOSE HUSBAND IS AN INVALID, desires a situation as visiting governess in a gentleman's family; she is in full communion with the Episcopal Church, is the daughter of a clergyman, and feels confident of being able to impart a thorough education to the children who may be committed to her care. Address H. M., Box No. 5,528 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman who understands all kinds of family cooking in either French or English style, and is an excellent baker; has no objection to go to the country; would assist with the washing if required; City or country reference. Call or address No. 283 Elizabeth-st., between Bleecker and Houston, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and baker, or would do general housework; is an excellent laundress; no objection to the country; best of reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WHO PERFECTly understands cutting and fitting, would go out in families by the day or week; would take her sewing-machine (Wheeler & Wilson's) along, if necessary. Apply at No. 839 6th-av., near 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A MEAT AND PASTRY COOK, who can bone and lard, understands soups, game, fish and desserts of all kinds, a situation; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as cook; understands her business perfectly, and is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family as cook. Best of City reference. Call No. 322 (new No.) West 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen Friday and Saturday at No. 242 West 30th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL REcommended German girl, to do general housework. Call at No. 17 Stanton-st., first floor, near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; one who thoroughly understands his business; has had long experience, and lived several years with first-class private families; is a good propagator of green-house plants and grape vines; is capable of taking care of a large place and well-kept grounds; can give satisfactory reference. Address S. L. R., gardener, Newburg, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, TO commence 1st of April, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; his wife is capable of managing the dairy; no incumbrance. Address J. J. L., care Mr. John McCombs, No. 289 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, the cultivation of all kinds of fruit trees. Address Alfred Edwards, Florist, Hudson-av., New-Jersey, for P. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant married man who refers to his last employer, N. Carpenter, Esq., No. 240 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 5, with whom he has lived for the last eight years.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, a situation as waiter and valet; thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best of references; no objections to leave the City. Call on or address for three days WILSON, No. 141 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER, valet, waiterman, or the care of an invalid gentleman, by an English Protestant, (with good references,) either in City or country, or to travel. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as first-class waiter; the very best of City reference. Address M. G., Waiter, care of H. Grassle, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a young man who has had some experience; salary no object. Address C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Wanted, by an established Life Insurance Company, experienced agents with good business abilities and prospects, to canvass New-York, Kings, Richmond, Queens and Westchester Counties, and the States of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Also, State, local and traveling agents. Compensation unsurpassed. Address Box No. 1,519 Post-office, New-York City.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 14 John-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for an act to incorporate "The Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York."
Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868. feb1-law6wSa*

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 8
Chief cabin passage..........$150
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO..........March 12
TARIFA..........March 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, Mar. 9
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, March 7.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON..........LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT..........SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE..........SATURDAY, April 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. R. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 44 East River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
The steamship
GENERAL GRANT,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 29,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEORGE WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 7.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 3.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 29—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock M. Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.
For rates &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite Steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY
New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 5.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves, SATURDAY, Feb. 29
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 7
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 28.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
The SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR FLORIDA PORTS, DIRECT.—THE first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will positively sail for Fernandina on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills of lading given to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. Freight and passage office, No. 174 Chambers-st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST PIERS ON North River; long leases will be given on favorable terms. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH ON IODIZED RUBBER at Nos. 264 and 274 8th-av., New-York; dentists are guaranteed the right of these patents by the New-York Dental Rubber Co.
NEWBROUGH & FAGAN, Managers.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED FORTY SEEKS among the refined and wealthy for a wife. Parents can learn the advertiser's views, social position, &c., by corresponding confidentially with E. M., Station A.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE ATTENTION OF THOSE DESIRING to purchase dwelling-houses is called to the following choice residences, which are offered reasonably:
West 28th-st., No. 11, full sized, four stories, brown stone.
West 23d-st., No. 118, four stories, 25x60 feet; lot, 98.9.
East 36th-st., No. 104, beautiful medium-sized house.
East 54th-st., near Park-av., new and handsome French roof house.
East 45th-st., old No. 77, three stories, brown stone.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

TAMMANY HALL—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The two five-story commodious brown-stone dwellings Nos. 138 and 140 East 14th-st., opposite Tammany Hall and Academy of Music, will be let or leased to responsible and respectable parties. These houses are 42 feet front and 60 feet deep, and being in the immediate vicinity of Union-place, are well calculated for a respectable restaurant on the Maison Doree plan. The lots are 153 feet 10 inches in depth on the westerly side, and 112 feet deep on the easterly side, on which might be erected a large hall. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE ELEGANT two-story and attic dwelling, No. 37 East 37th-st., located at the northwest corner of Park (4th) av. and 37th-st. The dwelling proper is about 50 feet on Park-av. by 80 feet on 37th-st., with large picture gallery, dining-room, library, reception-room, two large drawing-rooms at right angles, and several other rooms on the first floor. The plot of ground is 74 feet on Park-av. by 80 feet on 37th-st.; has a three-story extended building fronting on Park-av., with porte cochere entrance to stable lot; capacity of house about 30 rooms. Early possession can be given. For permits, price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. S., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-STORY and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, 18.9x55; lot one-half the block; all modern improvements; in perfect order, on 49th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. For price, terms and permits apply to
KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brick houses, adjoining; every modern improvement, and perfect order, 7th-av. near 42d-st. Very little money required. Apply to owner, No. 149 West 46th-st., before 12 and after 5.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement house, No. 4 West 39th-st., with or without furniture. Apply on premises, or to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS City property for a good farm, well located on the Hudson River preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 5,679, giving particulars.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, with all or portion of new and elegant furniture. Apply at No. 54 West 52d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONeers, offer at private sale on Murray-st., a valuable store, between Church and College-place. Apply at the office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 14 West 47th-st.; price $45,000. A. L. BISHOP, No. 60 West 52d-st.

A CORNER HOUSE IN 5TH-AV. FOR sale, with extra lot, at $100,000; subject to one year's lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY Nos. 292 and 294 Broome-st., corner of Eldridge-st., 50x100. Apply to JOSEPH McKEE, No. 292 Broome-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.
Eight four-story and basement stores, 50 feet deep; lots 112 deep, corner Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st., will be sold low so that interest on purchase will be only about half the rent and nearly all may remain on mortgage; will sell one or all. Apply to owner, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, up stairs, office No. 1.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, PLEASANTLY located, the rear overlooking the river and New-York; a large extra well-built three-story brick house, 25x45; lot 101; modern improvements and in fine order; price $15,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, ON OXFORD-ST., near Dr. Cuyler's Church, a four-story brown-stone house, 23 feet front, 15 rooms; modern improvements; complete order. Apply to BALDWIN & REEVE, No. 4 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house and lot, No. 75 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; house 23x50, lot 145 feet deep; will be sold with or without parlor furniture. For terms apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. Ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.
Descriptive list issued March 1.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1¼ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion, with all modern improvements; farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, and ice-house, filled, with all other necessary out-buildings. The buildings and grounds in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house, on the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—WITH 17 acres of land for sale, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, fifty minutes from New-York; large double-house containing sixteen rooms, situated on high ground, within ten minutes' walk of station. Land in good state of cultivation, with abundance of small fruit; $16,500.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A FINE FARM OF 102 ACRES ON C. R. R. of N. J.; large house with 13 rooms, well painted and nearly new; good outbuildings, plenty of shade; peaches, apples, pears, cherries and abundance of small fruits; ever-living stream of water; $10,400, one-third cash. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.
Descriptive list issued March 1, 1868.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, and half an acre of ground, beautifully laid out; fine stable; five minutes' walk from ferry; price, with furniture, $8,500; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to GEO. J. GREENFIELD, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—52 ACRES LAND ON THE POST road, 1¼ miles from the depot at New-Rochelle, and about one hour's ride by railroad from the City; it is situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood; there is a small cottage, good barn and two good apple orchards on the premises. Apply at 195 Fulton-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—PRETTY COSY COTTAGE ON Staten Island, on line of railroad, near depot, school and church; one hour distant from New-York; few minutes' walk of sea-shore; one-half acre ground—more land, if wanted; price, $4,000; terms accommodating. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A MODEL FARM IN TENNESSEE FOR SALE—808 acres on the Cumberland Table; dry and healthful atmosphere, 2,000 feet above tide-water; 36th parallel; best of land; 2,000 choice fruit trees, from 8 to 20 years old; 5,000 nursery trees. Inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, AN ELEGANT residence, with highly improved grounds, stable and other outbuildings, at a bargain, to close an estate; price $20,000; terms to suit the purchaser. For full details, address ALBERT B. PAYSON, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms; has gas, hot-air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house; lot 200 by 800 feet. Apply at 33 Spruce-st., N. Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, THIRteen rooms, in excellent order; nine miles from New-York; on Morris and Essex Railroad; two minutes from depot. C. L. SMITH, No. 42 Park-place.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD DWELLING, partially furnished, near depot, to rent; thirteen rooms; $1,000 per year. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—159 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED.—CENtrally located between 20th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; an entire unfurnished 2d floor desired, as the applicants prefer furnishing; private table for four or five persons required. Address, with terms, &c., M. A., Box No. 380 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family; English basement house; No. 262 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.; no moving.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHed rooms, parlor floor, with board, in a private family, near Fifth-av. Hotel. Address H. A., Box No. 763 Post-office.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN a pleasant room with board in a small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st.

A THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH one or two bedrooms, at No. 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir-square.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—TWO BEDROOMS, with first-class board, for one or two gentlemen; reference required. Apply at No. 271 West 11th-st.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, No. 352 West 15th-st., (near 8th-av.,) to let without board; neighborhood good. Terms moderate.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED LARGE room, with or without board; also, a hall bedroom; terms moderate. Apply at No. 19 St. Mark's-place.

NO. 23 WEST 29TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom and single room to let, with or without board.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS—NOW ON hand, several new carriages on consignment that must be sold; several second-hand carriages, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.—AT NO. 140 FULTON-st., (formerly No. 160) Bureau of Information, liberal rewards are paid for confidential information regarding frauds, embezzlement, robbery, forgery, crim. con., &c.; all dishonesty skillfully sifted for persons interested.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.
TO LET,
The fine large offices, second story, front and rear, of the marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; also, third and fourth floor and basement office. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOME AND MERCER STS.
To let the store and house northwest corner of Broome and Mercer sts. Rent, $4,000. Apply to
J. B. DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FIFTY FOOT HOUSE TO LEASE FURNISHED.—A family designing to leave New-York for two or three years, offer their dwelling to lease to a private family during their absence; the house is 50 by about 70x75, and large rear ground; number of rooms about thirty, all completely furnished; large and separate laundry, billiard table, grand piano, &c., &c.; the furniture is costly and elegant; large library; many books; location 14th-st.; rent to an acceptable tenant $10,000 per annum, payable monthly. For permits, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONTing the Harlem River, a handsome country place; extensive grounds; large furnished house with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, FURnished, from April 1, for six months or longer; horses, carriages, cows and poultry if wanted; ice-house filled; quantity of all kinds of fruit; splendid vegetable garden; this is one of the finest and most healthy country seats on the Hudson, in full view of Catskill Mountains, river and magnificent eastern view. For further particulars apply to COVELL & CO., No. 551 Broadway.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE—The building No. 680 Broadway, lot 28.2x130, with alley in rear. The building is well arranged for letting, and is susceptible of easy alteration for any purpose. Also, the small store No. 1 Great Jones-st. Apply in the East River National Bank.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story and full attic brown-stone house (20x47, lot 100) completely furnished; house and furniture new and very desirable; within one block of Dr. Cuyler's Church. Apply to the owner at No. 23 William-st., Room No. 14, from 11 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, BASEMENT and lofts of new and substantial brick building, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., bet. Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 ft., well lighted; adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 350 East 57th-st., three story and basement; all modern improvements; in perfect order; rent low to a small family. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCtioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., offer to rent or lease the new store No. 724 Broadway, 26x130 feet; rent $12,500; for further particulars apply at the office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY PLACE with large mansion and thirty acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. G. EMMET, on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $5,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front high-stoop house No. 11 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in perfect order. For permits, apply to ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE No. 49 CATHArine-st., occupied by Lord & Taylor over thirty years, and one of the best dry-goods stands in the City. Inquire of AND. CARRIGAN, No. 68 8th-av.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house on 35th-st., completely furnished, in perfect order, to a private family; first-class location; rent $300 per month. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN EAST 38TH-ST. NEAR MADISON-av., a very fine half-basement house, furnished; $550 per month, to a strictly private family. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

STORE NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST.; ALSO the entire second floor, having 60 feet frontage on Broadway and 12th-st. to let; other business rooms.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only, No. 294 5th-av.; completely furnished. Apply to G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, elegantly frescoed Gilford-place, 45th-st.; rent $2,500. Inquire A. L. BISHOP, 60 West 52d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A very desirable brown-stone house in 45th-st. J. A. HAWKESWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO LET—OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, a fine loft and office.
M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORsyth; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to
OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

TO LET—OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, A fine loft and office. M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE IN the Ninth Ward; good location. Address A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY for cash customers, within 50 miles of this City, from $1,000 up to $50,000. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS TO exchange for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of WAHL BROTHERS & LIGHTHALL has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. CHRISTIAN WAHL, Jr., and LOUIS WAHL are to liquidate the business in Chicago, and JOHN A. LIGHTHALL is to liquidate the business in New-York.
(Signed,) CHRISTIAN WAHL, Jr.,
By Louis Wahl, his attorney.
LOUIS WAHL,
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL.
DATED FEB. 21, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WARD, DICKSON & CO., at No. 296 Broadway, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. OLIVER D. WARD retiring. The remaining partners will liquidate all unsettled affairs of the firm, and continue the business at the same place and under the same firm.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.
OLIVER D. WARD,
JAMES DICKSON,
WM. HENRY WARD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us under the firm name of VAN RIPER & MARTIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY S. VAN RIPER,
JOHN B. MARTIN.
STAPLETON, Staten Island, Feb. 24, 1868.

J. B. MARTIN will continue the business, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

MR. ISAAC ISELIN BROTHER OF our Mr. ADRIAN ISELIN, is this day admitted a member of our firm. A. ISELIN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000.—RARE CHANCE FOR MACHINIST.—A light manufacturing business for sale; well established and sold only on account of removal; cash $2,000; balance time; must be sold before April 1. Address the owner, P. H. W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

THE BEST KEROSENE LAMP GOODS BUSINESS.—Stock, good-will and fixtures in the largest city of the West, established 1857. Sold for no fault. Apply to A. KNAPP, No. 255 Pearl-st., New-York, or address Post-office Box No. 3,335, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A COAL-YARD, IN BROOKLYN, in complete order, stocked with everything necessary; first-class location, and good trade. Apply at 23 William-st., room 14, from 11 to 1 P. M. Terms liberal.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB Printing Office, fully established and situated in the best part of the City. Terms low.
SHELLEY & REMSEN, No. 69 Liberty-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY AND CONfectionery and ice-cream saloon, No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., for sale with good lease. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE INTEREST IN A City daily. Address THE AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, No. 132 Nassau-st.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
Pupils will be received for a full quarter up till the 7th of March. The Academy will continue open until June 1. Send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAREWELL MATINEE.
Grand Farewell Matinee.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
The company appearing in Philadelphia on Monday, March 2, 1868.
THIS SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 1 P. M.,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Last time this season.
WITH AN IMMENSE CAST.
In the ball-room scene Mlle. Rita Sangalli will dance a pas de deux with Mlle. Zanfretta.
Admission (no reserved seats) $1 to all parts of the house. Tickets can now be purchased, in order to avoid the rush at the doors, at box office of Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Maccy's, No. 114 Broadway.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
S. N. PIKE..........Proprietor
L. F. HARRISON..........Manager
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director
GRAND FAUST MATINEE,
THIS SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 29.
Doors open at 12; to begin at 1 o'clock.
Gounod's grand romantic opera,
FAUST.
MARGUERITE..........MISS MINNIE HAUCK
SIEBEL..........MME NATALI TESTA
FAUST..........HERR HABELMANNS
VALENTINE..........SIGNOR BELLINI
MEPHISTOPHELES..........SIGNOR ANTONUCCI
WAGNER..........SIGNOR BARILI
MARTHA..........MADAME REICHARDT
Tickets $1, to all parts of the house.
MONDAY, March 2,
FIFTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
First appearance in New-York of the American Prima Donna, MME. AGATHA STATES.
After her most successful appearance in Italian opera in Paris and Florence. On this occasion will be performed Verdi's popular opera,
ERNANI,
with the following artists:
MADAME AGATHA STATES,
SIGNOR RONCONI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
PROLONGED TRIUMPH
of the
MOST POPULAR OPERA OF THE AGE!
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
which receives the unqualified admiration of
FASHIONABLE and ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.
It will be repeated for the
ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY-SIXTH TIME
MONDAY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
and at the
MATINEE THIS SATURDAY at 1 o'clock,
with the original cast as follows:
The Grand Duchess..........Mlle. TOSTEE.
Fritz..........M. GUFFROY | Gen. Boum...DUCHESNE
Prince Paul..........LEDUC | Baron Puck LAGRIFFOUL
Baron Grog..........WALTER | Nepomuc..........MONIER
Wanda..........Mlle. DE FELCOURT.
All the seats will be reserved at the GRAND DUCHESS MATINEES ON SATURDAYS, and tickets will not be sold beyond the seating capacity of the house.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 29,
LES LIONNES PAUVRES.
Seats may be secured six representations in advance at the theatre, and Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, 1868, at 8 o'clock.
TESTIMONIAL CONCERT to Miss FANNIE LOOMIS, assisted by the following eminent artists:
MRS. JENNIE KEMPTON,
MISS J. APPELLE,
SIGNOR ARDAVANI,
MR. J. N. PATTISON, MR. HERMAN TROST,
CAVALIERE PAOLO GIORZA.
Tickets $1.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWENTY-SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, March 1, with the following eminent artists: Miss ALIDE TOPP, Pianist; Miss JENNY LANDSMAN, Contralto; Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist, and THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.

IRVING HALL. TO-NIGHT.
THIRD SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, FEB. 29.
WILLIAM MASON, THEODORE THOMAS,
JOSEPH MOSENTHAL, GEORGE MATZKA,
FREDERICK BERGNER,
ASSISTED BY MR. S. B. MILLS.

THE PARIS PICTURES
AND THE WATER COLOR COLLECTION
Still on view in the Winter Exhibition of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

D. F. DIMON'S READINGS AND RECITATIONS from Shakespeare, Dickens and the poets, at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner of 42d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, March 3. Tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURE AND CONCERT.—REV. A. A. WILLETTS, D. D., will deliver a lecture in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Sea.* Before and after which, a choice selection of pieces will be sung by the following artists:
Miss FLORENCE A. RICE, Contralto.
Mrs. E. J. ROGERS, Soprano.
Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor.
Mr. E. J. PERRING, Conductor. Tickets 50 cents.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on lots Nos. 118 to 124, on the south side of West 30th-st., near 8th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.
Dated FEB. 7, 1868.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of March, 1868, at noon, for making the repairs that may become necessary on the United States pier at Oswego, N. Y., up to Nov. 30, 1868; *all the materials* for said repairs being furnished *by the United States.*
The price must be stated at so much per 1,000 feet b. m. of the lumber, per pound of the iron and spike, and per cubic yard of stone which shall be used in making said repairs, and must cover all the expenses for tools, machinery, scows, &c., the tearing up and removing old work, and the completion of the repairs in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer in charge.
Bids must be in duplicate and guaranteed, upon forms which, with all the information in the possession of the undersigned, can be obtained by application, in person or by letter, to this office. O. E. BLUNT,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 21, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office, until 12 M. TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, for disinterring the bodies of three hundred and twelve Union soldiers at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., furnishing new burial cases where required, and transporting to and reinterring the same at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.
Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the proposals.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for disinterring bodies at Portsmouth Grove, R. I." RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Major-Gen., Ass't. Qr. Mr.-Gen.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—SARAH H. IVES, plaintiff, against CHARLES C. LEARY, personally and as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of James Leary, deceased, Nicholas Peters, Warren Fisher, Jr., David Hall, August Zitzmann, John Schenadeke and The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 80 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.
GEO. H. GRANNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, the 31st day of January, 1868.
GEO. H. GRANNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f8-law6wSa*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDing to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867. PETER COLYER,
o19-law6mSa* Administrator.

DRY GOODS

S. CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.
All kinds of BOOTS and SHOES,
Suitable for
BALLS AND PARTIES.

CORSETS HALF PRICE.
ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.
French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars, laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, &c., &c.
N. B.—Werby's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

A STOCK OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Ladies' furnishing and other rich staple and fancy goods, all recently bought in Paris at low prices, amounting to nearly $8,000, will be sold at a great sacrifice, together with lease of store in good location, if applied for immediately. Address Box No. 4,898 New-York Post-office.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of Spring fashions, of elegant designs for ladies' and children's dress, at Nos. 473 and 838 Broadway, and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, LAST FRIDAY OR Saturday, from No. 98 5th-av., a King Charles slut; answers to Fan; has a bare spot on her back; the above reward will be paid for the dog or information where she may be found.

LOST—AT THE CHARITY BALL, A THREAD-LACE HANDKERCHIEF, marked "M. S." A reward of $15 will be paid on its return to No. 34 1 2d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM & VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
GREAT PLACE OF FAMILY RESORT.
DELIGHTED CROWDS!!! SPLENDID HIT!!!
BEST ATTRACTIONS IN NEW-YORK.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, the great
MORAL DRAMA,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
in her popular, original and inimitable personation of
TOPSY.
MISS ELLA CHAPMAN..........as..........LITTLE EVA
Principal characters by Mrs. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Mr. LEVICK and Mr. MITCHELL.
Last days of VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN AMERICA, including
A WHITE ZEBRA, JUST ARRIVED.
Also,
LIVING GIRAFFE, TOM THUMB ELEPHANT,
Lions, Tigers, Camels, Leopards, Llamas, and every description of Wild Animals and Birds ever captured.
TWENTY LIVING HUMAN WONDERS,
consisting of Giants, Dwarfs, Albinos, Circassian Girls, Fat Baby, Female Esau, Mammoth Lady, &c.
300,000 CURIOSITIES.
ADMISSION TO THE WHOLE ONLY 30 CENTS; CHILDREN UNDER TEN HALF PRICE.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING. Benefit of J. W. ALBAUGH.
Evening at 7¾, Shakespeare's
OTHELLO.
J. W. Albaugh..........as..........Othello.
J. B. Studley..........as..........Iago.
Robert McWade..........as..........Roderigo.
H. B. Phillips..........as..........Brabantio.
J. R. Healy..........as..........Cassio.
Mrs. D. Myron..........as..........Amelia.
Miss Mary Mitchell..........as..........Desdemona.
TWO BUZZARDS.
M. C. Dayley..........as..........John Small.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK—EAST LYNNE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
Revival of the immensely popular
GREAT EQUINE COMEDY
replete with ludicrous incidents, introducing
TRAINED HORSES IN COMIC ROLES
as well as all the exciting scenes of
A REAL RACING EVENT,
entitled
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
AND THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
IN ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

STEINWAY HALL.
MORNING AND EVENING
READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE,
BY MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that
MRS. KEMBLE
will give a series of
FOUR READINGS
At STEINWAY HALL,
in the following order:
On MONDAY EVENING, March 2,
CORIOLANUS.
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 3,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
THE TEMPEST.
On SATURDAY MORNING, March 7,
KING LEAR.
The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Reading at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
The sale of tickets for the entire series will begin at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, and the following days.
Tickets may be procured at the box-office at Steinway Hall, every morning at 9 o'clock and during the day.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS!
[Similar to the Penny Readings of Great Britain.]
THE INAUGURAL ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.
In the large hall, Cooper Union.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
will give the opening address.
OSCAR M. NEWELL, the brilliant American pianist, and others, vocalists and readers, will assist.
A new poem entitled
"PIMEQUOD,"
By Rev. RALPH HOYT,
will be read by Prof. J. E. FROBISHER. Mrs. Frobisher will also read several selections.
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The object of these READINGS is the public good. They are designed to be self-sustaining by a small admission fee sufficient to pay expenses. As the outlay of the first evening must necessarily be very great, and as it is also desirable to have a contingent fund, it has been deemed advisable to put the price of tickets to the
INAUGURAL EXERCISES AT 25 CENTS.
To subsequent Readings, the price of admission will be reduced. On business, address
J. E. FROBISHER,
No. 155 East 18th-st.
Tickets at the principal book and music stores.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS
PURIM BALL,
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1868.
Tickets may be obtained of the members and at the office of the Secretray of the Purim Association, A. L. SANGER, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 9.

THE NEW-YORK
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NEW-YORK—No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. State.
A few vacancies in the piano, singing and violin classes.

MR. JACKSON'S NEW GROUP OF EVE and the dead Abel, is now on exhibition at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Board of Trustees.
FEB. 28, 1868.

NEW-YORK, February, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be held on MONDAY, March 2, at 11 o'clock, at the institution. SUSAN T. BARNEY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
Pianos to rent.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each.
Organs to rent.

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED stock of new and second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CHURCH Organ, with two rows of keys. Address, stating number of stops, price, &c., F., Box No. 5,389 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Brooklyn, an organist; also, the several members of a quartette choir. Address Box No. 1,997 N. Y. Post-office, stating references and terms.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMER MAGENTA FOR SALE.
The STEPHENS & CONDIT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY offer for sale the above superior, first-class steamboat, built of the very best materials, fully coppered, and in speed is probably not excelled by any other steamer of her size in the United States. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 207 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet 3 inches; wheels double-bolted, 26 feet in diameter. She has two No. 1 flue boilers, in fine order; steam chimney 16 feet high from shell; cylinder 48 inches; 9 feet stroke; wrought-iron shaft; independent fire-pump and blower-engines; 631 14-100 tons burden, and easy draft of water. Her whole furnishing and equipment in cabin and saloons are nearly new and of the best quality. Ground tackling, boats, &c., are all in prime order and fit for immediate service. The steamer would be an acquisition to any party requiring a boat of her class, both in regard to speed, strength and superior accommodations for passengers.
The boat may be seen at the wharf of the Company, foot of Centre-st., Newark, N. J., and fuller particulars and conditions may be had by application to
JOHN H. STEPHENS, President, Newark, N. J.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:45 O'CLOCK.
SIXTH WEEK
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
SATURDAY, Feb. 29, 1868.
TWO PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 1—EVENING AT 7¾,
when will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The Piece produced at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
The piece terminating with a
WONDROUS TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST NIGHT
of the present series of Popular Plays, on account of FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.
For the last time this season, Oliver Goldsmith's great comedy, entitled,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
which will be presented with BEAUTIFUL and APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. G. WHITE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS and Miss FANNY GREEN.
It is respectfully announced that Mr. Lester Wallack's five-act drama of
ROSEDALE
has been for some weeks in preparation, and will be acted for the first time in three years on
MONDAY EVENING, March 2, 1868,
AND DURING THE WEEK.
The drama will be produced with the utmost care—ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY has been painted, NEW and BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS will be introduced. The COSTUMES, UNIFORMS and APPOINTMENTS, also new; and the greatest pains will be taken to insure for this revival the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the original production of the play.
Doors open at 7¼—Performance commences at 8.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.
ROSEDALE.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

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ROSEDALE.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.
ROSEDALE.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SATURDAY.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.

THIS AFTERNOON at 1½. ONLY MATINEE of THE PEARL OF SAVOY.	TO-NIGHT at 8. LITTLE BAREFOOT. Mr. J. W. COLLIER in cast, and GEO. L. FOX.

PEARL OF SAVOY at MATINEE.
LITTLE BAREFOOT at NIGHT.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.
Instantaneous success of the beautiful and accomplished actress, MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
in Fulton and Maeder's sensational drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
founded on Miss Braddon's novel.
GREAT GAMBLING SCENE, with its piquant local allusions and FARO, KENO and ROULETTE, vehemently redemanded by crowded audiences; as, indeed, have been all the principal scenes. A STAR CAST, embracing Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, G. C. Boniface, G. H. Clarke, Wm. Carleton and the other favorites.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
CHANFRAU AND SAM IN BOTH.

MATINEE AT 1½. FIRST CHANFRAU AND SAM MATINEE.	EVENING, AT 7¾. CHANFRAU AND SAM.

BOWERY THEATRE EXTRAORDINARY.
Sixth night of the popular young actor,
MR. J. M. MURDOCH.

ROMMANY; OR, FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY. Great Fire Scene. Splendid WATERFALL. Mr. MURDOCH as REM.	ENTIRE NEW DRAMA OF CAPT. SPEED, HIGHWAYMAN of HOUNSLOW. Mr. MURDOCH as CAPT. SPEED.	NEW SCENERY. Splendid Effects. BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX. Unabated EXCITEMENT. ROLLAS, MARTIN, COLLINS.

On MONDAY EVENING, the new drama of the GREEN HILLS OF THE FAR WEST.

PAINTINGS.
ILLUSTRATING LIFE, ITS SUCCESS AND TRIUMPH, MUSIC, LECTURE, &c.,
TRANSFORMATION SCENE
are consolidated at BUNYAN HALL, 15th-st. and Broadway, and draw crowded houses every afternoon at 2, and evening at 8 o'clock.
N. B.—A special entertainment will be given to the colored citizens on Saturday morning. Doors open at 10 o'clock.

GRAND BAL MASQUE
OF THE
"ARION,"
On THURSDAY, March 5,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.
To be had of the following members:
H. C. Grieffenhagen, No. 96 Reade-st.
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
D. Hess, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
J. B. Keller, German Savings Bank, 105 East 14th-st.
E. Kroilpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Fr. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.
Ph. Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel.
E. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
John Stadermann, No. 21 Howard-st.
Carl Triacca, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Boxes may be secured at:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
E. Kroilpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.

GENERAL THEATRE TICKET OFFICE
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
Tickets and reserved seats for LECTURES, CONCERTS, OPERAS, THEATRES, &c., can be secured at NO. 114 BROADWAY.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
Song of the Letters, 50c.; Sword of My Father, 40c.; Tell Him, 40c.; Grande Valse, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 35c. For flute or violin, 15c., mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. GRINDLE'S MAGIC COMPOUND Invigorator permanently cures sexual debility, all others leave the system in a worse condition than before using. Victims of misplaced confidence call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Gleet and Strictures may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

THE PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Dr. GRINDLE, Physician and Accoucher. Good rooms, board, nursing and medical attendance, Immediate relief in all female complaints.

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THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

A Plan Approved and an Appropriation Waited For.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING

The Exterior--Its Style and Ornamentation.

Interior Arrangement--Departments of the Post-Office and the Courts.

Five Architects to Superintend the Work--The Cost $3,500,000.

The plan of the new structure to be erected in the City Hall Park for the departments of the Post-office and United States Courts has at last been fixed upon, and the work will be commenced just as soon as Congress makes the required appropriation. It will be remembered that, after the purchase of the site for the building, Congress appointed a commission to call for plans and make a selection, to be submitted to that body. That Commission was composed of Hon. Jno. T. Hoffman, Mayor; Hon. James Kelly, Postmaster; Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney; Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Messrs. Charles H. Russell, Moses Taylor, Jackson Schultz and Charles H. Rogers. The plans were called for exhibited and premiums awarded, but it was not found that any single plan of those submitted, was in all respects satisfactory to the Commission, although many of them were of much beauty of elevation, and others all but perfect in interior arrangement. Ultimately it was concluded by the Committee to appoint a sub-committee of architects of established reputation, to whom all plans would be submitted, and who from these, or advised by these, would perfect a plan embodying all sought to be obtained—appropriateness and elegance of design and of the construction adapted to the requirements set forth. This Committee of Architects consisted of Mr. Richard M. Hunt, Chairman of the Institute of Architects, and one of those engaged on the late additions to the Louvre; Messrs. Renwick and Sands, Mr. Renwick also a member of the Institute, the architect of Grace Church and of the Roman Catholic Cathedral now building; Mr. M. Le Brun, architect of the Philadelphia Academy of Music and of the Cathedral in that city, and Messrs. Correja, Schulze and Schoen. These gentlemen, after a prolonged investigation of plans and discussion as to points of merit, completed their work a few days since, and placed in the hands of Postmaster Kelly the final design. With this Mr. Kelly proceeded to Washington and submitted it to the authorities there, by whom, as stated in yesterday's Times, it was approved. This plan in all its details will be found below.

The plot of ground chosen for the site, it will be borne in mind, is the conical end of the City Hall Park, bounded on one of its sides by Broadway, on the other by Park-row, the base of the pear-shaped figure being formed by a line running parallel with the front of the City Hall, and striking Park-row obliquely north of Beekman-street; the opposite or narrow end of the pear fronting toward Vesey-street.

THE EXTERIOR.

The building will cover the entire plot of ground above set forth, the entire area having been found to be no more than sufficient for the accommodations required. It will be constructed of granite, white marble, and wrought and cast iron.

The exterior is designed in the pure French Renaissance style, and represents a chaste and harmonious combination and grouping of parts. While it is evident that pains have been taken to avoid extravagance in its construction, both interior as well as exterior, a due regard has been at the same time given to proper adornment befitting a public building so important and conspicuous in its character.

The site of the building being in the form of an irregular quadrangle, the three longer sides are designed to present a nearly uniform appearance, each presenting a *façade* of three stories in height, surmounted by an attic or Mansard roof, diversified by projecting pavilions at each angle, and further marked by a rich centre pavilion, four stories high, surmounted by a domical roof. The extreme southern or narrow end consists of a pavilion, the most imposing part of the structure, wider and more elaborately enriched than the centre ones on the flanks, surmounted by a turret or cupola, and connected to the southern pavilions on each side of the flanks by circular curtains. This pavilion from the level of the street to the top of the cupola, will measure 160 feet, or nearly so. The centre pavilion of the north front (that facing the City Hall) 320 feet in length, will be nearly similar in design, but unsurmounted by a turret.

The first story, twenty-two feet high, will, around the entire pile, consist of a series of arched openings, supported upon square piers, the whole being rusticated with each alternate block, and the keystones of the arches enriched. In each of the pavilions flanking the northern end, a wide arched gateway will be introduced, forming the entrance to the mail-wagon passage. In the north and south centre pavilions there will be blocked or rusticated Doric columns introduced on each side of the grand or main entrances to the Post-office and the courts.

The second story, eighteen feet high, will be ornamented, in the pavilions, by paired Doric columns supporting broken entablatures, over which the statues and trophies, hereinafter described, will be placed.

The arch over the doorway in the north front leading to the courts, extend above the first story, and the space above it will be decorated with paneling, and the keystone of the arch will bear the United States coat of arms. The curtains between the pavilions will be ornamented by finestration, and the full entablature of the order will be continued around the entire building, while the circle or curtain on each side of the great southern pavilion will be furthermore enriched by pilasters. Projecting balconies, supported on cantaliever will be placed in the curtains in front of each alternate window, and railed balconies formed in the pavilions between the columns.

In the third story, 16 feet high, no columns will be introduced in the enrichments, but the pavilions and circular curtain walls will be ornamented by pilasters; the finestration here will be appropriately carried out in a subdued manner, and the whole story crowned by a full and well-proportioned entablature.

In the fourth story the Mansard roof will extend over the curtains and angular pavilions, and form a pleasing variety of outline, while the dormer windows are designed in an appropriate and characteristic manner.

The four main pavilions—the principal one at the southern end, the centre one on the great northern front facing the City Hall, that facing Park-row in the centre of the eastern flank, and that looking up Broadway on the opposite side—will be carried up to the fourth story, ornamented by Corinthian pilasters and arched finestration, and crowned by a full entablature, supporting domical quadrangular roofs, forming a fifth story. In each face of the domes thus formed will be placed a large and elaborately enriched dormer window, and the crests of all the roofs and domes will be surmounted by ornamented borders and cappings. The great turret or cupola at the southern end, 160 feet high, will be decorated by columns on its four sides, and have clock dials placed over the entablature—the dials measuring at least six feet in diameter. The lower pavilions will be each 87 feet high, that facing City Hall 120.

THE STATUES.

The statuary to be placed over the entablatures of the columns of the second story will form the principal decorations of the building, and they will be distributed as follows:

On the great south pavilion, *America* with *Commerce* and *Industry* on either side; over the right hand entablature *Washington*, on the left *Franklin*. On the north centre pavilion *Justice*, with *History* and *Peace* on either side. On the north corner pavilion *Strength* and *Truth*. On the Broadway centre pavilion the *Genius of the Arts*, *Virtue* and *Honor*. On the Broadway corner pavilions *Literature* and *Mechanics*. On the Park-row centre pavilion the *Genius of Science*, surrounded by appropriate emblems. On the Park-row corner pavilion *Agriculture* and *Navigation*.

By the foregoing description of the exterior it will be recognized that the style is that of the Tuilleries and Hotel de Ville. It remains to be seen whether with ares so limited this new structure will share in the praises so lavishly bestowed on those perfect models of the Renaissance style of achitecture.

THE INTERIOR.

In the design, arrangement and distribution of the interior, (notwithstanding that the purpose for which the basement and first stories are destined precludes the erection of walls of massive construction,) careful attention has been given to insure the stability of the building. The general system of the interior construction will be that of cast-iron columns supporting wrought-iron girders, the spaces between which will be arched over, and the columns, although from the conformation of the building they could not be placed in transverse lines across it, are so distributed as to allow of direct ties being placed in connection with them from wall to wall, thus insuring a thorough system of bracing and binding of the building in every direction.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The main office for postal business with the public will be carried on in the first story. The grand entrance will be at the South Pavilion, and this will lead to a larger vestibule, on either side of which will rise the main stairways leading to the second story; stairways will also be placed at each of the northern ends of the corridors. The public corridor, which will be entered through numerous doors on the Broadway and Park-row sides of the quadrangle, thus surrounding the greater portion of this story, and forming a piazza of over 600 feet in length, will be 25 feet wide, and here access will be had to all the box-delivery, reception windows and boxes, stamp windows, &c. On one side of the main south stairway will be placed a ladies' apartment, and on the other an intelligence or directory office. At the north end there will be a large passage for the accommodation of the mail-wagons during the reception and dispatch of mails. This passage will be 25 feet wide at the entrances and nearly 60 feet wide in the centre, where the dumping platforms extend across its length, and where elevators will be placed for the raising and lowering of mails from the basement, 15 feet beneath. This passage is to be paved in such a manner as to deaden the sound of passing wagons, and at the same time insure a water-tight covering for the basement store beneath it.

The portions of the first and basement stories intended for the work of the distributing and mailing departments will be left open and free of divisions for so far, as the arrangements necessary to be added for the proper working of the department can only be done according to directions of the Postmaster after the building has been inclosed.

Communication between the first story and all others above it will be effected by five main stairways, one of which, a spiral one, extends directly from basement to the fourth story. A number of elevators will be provided within the larger room on the first floor to facilitate the transmission of mail matter between the different stories. The box delivery and reception window will be placed between the columns within the grand corridor.

The main first floor and the basement below will be lit in the centre by the great glass skylight, which will cover the whole area of the court in the centre of the building. This skylight alternately forms floor and ceiling of this central area, and will be provided on each floor with proper ventilators. A double skylight of peculiar construction, with ventilators, will also be placed over this court at the top of the building.

In the second story, directly over the main vestibule, (south front,) will be placed the Postmaster's room, looking on Broadway, with the ante and Secretaries' rooms adjoining on one side, and the Postmaster's private room on the other. On the west side of the Postmaster's room will be placed the Assistant Postmaster's room, which will be so arranged as to communicate with the Money Order Department. The Cashier's room will be in a corresponding situation on the east side. In the centre and on the opposite side of the corridor, immediately facing the main stair landing, will be the Registered Letter Department.

Access from the corridor, which on this floor will entirely surround the building, to the upper stories, will be obtained by four large stairways. These upper stories will be divided into large rooms for the uses of this department, having all necessary private closets and conveniences. The partitions in the upper stories will be of wrought iron and plastered, and may be put up and removed, when it is so desired, with but little expense and without endangering the strength of the building, so that should it be desired to throw the whole or any part of the upper stories into one, it can be done at any time.

It will thus be seen that the whole of the first story and basement will be used for post-office purposes, about one-half of the second and third floors and all of the fourth. The money-order room will measure 140 feet by 25, and facing it across the covered court, the cashier's room will measure 140 by 25 feet, while the registering-room, which will, horse-shoe-shaped, go round the southern end, will be 175 feet long by 20 feet in width.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The rooms appropriated for the Courts will therefore occupy the second and third floors along the great base of the quadrangle, *i. e.*: the north end of the building. The main entrances to the Courts will be in the centre pavilion of this end, stairways on each side leading to the corridor on second story.

The court-rooms will be placed on either side of the central or entrance corridor, and will be situated as far as practicable from Broadway, so that the business of the Courts will be as little as possible disturbed by the noise in the neighborhood.

The District Court will be on the east side of the centre, with the Judge's chamber placed conveniently adjacent. Commencing at the northeast angle of the building and extending along Park-row will be the offices of the District Court Clerks. A special (private) stairway will lead from the main office to the large record-room above, on the third story. A similar arrangement of rooms will be made in the left side of the centre, for the Circuit Court, Judges' Chambers, Court Clerks' offices and Record-room. The District-Attorney's offices will be placed partly on the south side of the north corridor and partly along the western corridor, but nearly all of them communicating with each other. The Marshal's offices will be placed on the west side of the corridor. The Circuit and District Courts will each measure 49 by 45 feet; two Judges' chambers each 25 by 30; Clerks' rooms 30 by 26, in addition to many smaller offices. The District-Attorney will have eight rooms; the United States Commissioners two; three for United States Marshal.

All these offices have been arranged and distributed so as to afford a convenient arrangement and be especially adapted to the purposes required. The arbitration referee and jury rooms will be on the third story, to which access will be obtained by two circular stairways of large diameter, situated at the angles of the corridors. The Janitor's rooms will be upon this story, and also numerous petty offices and closets, in convenient locations.

This portion of the building, destined for the uses of the courts and offices attached to the Law Department of the Government, will probably be separated from the Post-office Departments, on the same floors, by iron gates placed in the corridors on each side of the landing of the centre stairs. The whole building will be heated by steam generated in boilers in the basement vaults. The ventilation will be effected by artificial means, as well as the natural ones presenting themselves by the interior court covered by the glazed roof.

All modern conveniences for office purposes will be introduced, and the whole made as complete as possible. A constant and ample supply of water will be distributed from reservoirs placed in the fourth story of south pavilion.

But little more remains to be said. The base course of the first story will be of granite, as this is less likely to receive injury by collision, and will not soil so soon as marble. From that base course to the top of the fourth story, white marble alone will be used. The mansard roofs will be covered with ornamental slate, and the more chaste grille or railing which caps the roofs thus constructed will be made of zinc, the heavier ones of wrought iron. The statuary will be of the choicest Italian marble, and upon these and the interior decoration, frescoes and the like, first-class art will alone be employed. Besides the four great dials in the southern dome or turret, there will be clocks at intervals around the building, probably hung out thereupon so as to present faces to passengers moving in whatever direction and at every turn. The structure, it is claimed, can be completed within two years, if the appropriations are only made in sufficient amounts and promptly, as required. The architects whose plan has been adopted will superintend the work. For these gentlemen, each and all of superior attainments in their profession, with reputations at stake on the issue during the work of supervision, it is but fair to assume that they will fulfill their guarantee, giving to the City of New-York this noble structure from their hands, completed within the specified time, and at an outlay not exceeding the sum now named, say $3,500,000.

THE TAX LEVIES.

The Citizens' Association Demand Retrenchment—The Legislature Asked to Remove Useless City and County Officers.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Association of New-York, held at the rooms of the Association, No. 813 Broadway, on the evening of Feb. 27, 1868, for the purpose of considering the subject of the New-York City and County tax levies for the year 1868, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a memorial be presented to the Legislature, earnestly asking that in enacting the customary annual tax levies of the City and County the Legislature may,

First, Reduce to the lowest possible limit the amounts to be allowed the several City, County and Metropolitan officers, Boards and Departments for expenditures in the current year.

Second—Abolish the many useless offices now existing in the City and County Governments, and thus save our people the unnecessary expense thereof.

Third—Provide for the issue of new bonds to take up the principal of the City and County debt falling due this year, and thus decrease the burden of taxation, which this year from a variety of causes will press very heavy upon the taxpayers of this City.

Fourth—Provide for the sale of the public markets of the City of New-York and the application of the proceeds toward the payment of the City debt.

Fifth—Provide for the application of the accumulated balance of $15,000,000 in the Sinking Fund toward the payment of the City debt.

Sixth—Reënact the prohibitory and restrictive provisions enacted in previous years to restrain any waste of the public money and the incurring of any liabilities beyond the amount actually allowed by the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Legislature be informed in said petition that the tax-payers of the City of New-York are not represented in the Senate or in the Assembly, except as they may be specially represented before the Committees thereof by private persons deputed by them to urge reduction of taxes and curtailment of expenditure, and that the Legislature be asked to give due consideration to the request of the tax-payers so represented.

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed by the President of the Association to wait upon the Committee of the Senate and Assembly, and by their agents lay before the said Committee a full and detailed statement of the amounts which are needed for the expenses of the City and County of New-York, of the measures which should be enacted for the protection of the public funds and the reduction of taxation, and such matters and facts bearing upon the subject of taxation for the current year and for the future, and also to present the memorial.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the officials of the City and County of New-York have estimated that there must be raised by tax from the people of this City the sum of $22,000,000 for the expenses of our City and County for the present year, (being about $25 each from every man, woman and child on the island,) that all persons in the City of New-York, interested in the reduction of taxation, without regard to the nature of such interest, whether as property-owners, householders or rent-payers, be invited to join in the memorial and application to the Legislature for relief.

PETER COOPER, President.
RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary.

OPPOSITION TO IMPEACHMENT.

Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute—Speeches of James Gallatin, James W. Gerard, Mayor Hoffman, James S. Thayer, James Brooks and Others—The Resolutions.

In response to a call signed by Messrs. Francis Skiddy, James Gallatin, John J. Cisco, Henry Grinnell, Robert Minturn, Elisha Riggs, Chas. H. Marshall, Chas. Moran, Wm. H. Appleton, Jas. W. Gerard and many other prominent gentlemen, a meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening of those opposed to the present action of Congress in its attempts to remove the head of the Government. The hall, which was filled to overflowing long before the hour named for the commencement of the meeting, was appropriately decorated with the national colors, shields, stars and other devices. A fine band of music was present, and enlivened the proceedings by playing a number of patriotic and popular airs.

The meeting being called to order, Mr. James Gallatin was nominated as Chairman.

On taking the chair, Mr. Gallatin, after thanking his audience for the honor done him, said he would not fatigue them by discussing the arguments urged by those who had resolved to impeach President Johnson. Without shewing the iniquity of their proceedings, it was only necessary to call attention to the Tenure of Office bill, which bill, he said, did not prevent Mr. Johnson from removing Stanton from office, for Stanton was appointed by Mr. Lincoln to hold office during his (Lincoln's) term. It could not be denied that under these impeachment proceedings an opportunity had been taken to call in aid the most abusive invective of the President. Why was this? Was it because he had thrown aside all the trammels of party and had devoted himself to restoring the Union of the States under the Constitution? Let Congress consider well how powerful are the extreme measures they propose to weaken the love of liberty and the Constitution—the only bonds that can hold together this great nation. Mr. Gallatin concluded by expressing an earnest hope that the proceedings at Washington will be conducted with the calm dignity becoming the great legislative bodies of the nation, and that everything tending to excite the public mind will be avoided. [Applause.]

On the conclusion of Mr. Gallatin's address, Mr. J. W. Gerard, Jr., read the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the present political crisis is fraught with great and peculiar danger to constitutional government and to republican institutions in the United States.

Resolved, That the chief, if not the only safeguard of freedom is government under and by a written constitution, which is the sole guarantee of the rights of the people and of the States; and which can alone insure the stability of Republican institution, upon which rests the permanent prosperity of this country. [Applause.] That wisely and skillfully framed as was the Constitution which the Fathers of the Republic left us, as the fruit of their bloody struggle and patient counsels, it is even less the preservation of this Constitution that demands our chiefest care, than the absolute submission to the Constitution, whatever it may be, until it is changed by the will of the people, in accordance with its own provisions [Applause.]

Resolved, That being the organic law, in virtue of which only our political nationality and our Government exist, the Constitution is for the people, and the Government of the United States at once the foundation of all municipal law, and above all other human law, and is strictly binding upon all departments of the Government, legislative as well as executive and judicial. [Applause.] And that those who attack, defy or disregard this primal law, openly or insiduously under the forms of legislation, commit a like wrong with those who sought like ends by force of arms. [Applause.] That it is the first duty of the President of the United States to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution [Applause] by all lawful means against attacks from any quarter, even should they be made by the representatives of the people, who themselves cannot disregard it or change it otherwise than in accordance with its own provisions, except by breaking down our only barrier against anarchy on the one side and tyranny on the other. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the President, being the only Executive officer known to the Constitution, and the Secretaries of the several Departments being, as the Supreme Court has decided, his subordinate Ministerial officers, or, in the words of the Court, "his hands," and he, not they, being responsible to the people for their acts, he is of right, as in practice he has always been, from the Administration of Washington to the present day, the proper judge of their fitness to remain in such official connection with him. [Applause.] That in the last words of that able statesman and true patriot, the late Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, which he applied to Mr. Johnson, Congress ought to leave the President free to select his Cabinet, and to hold him responsible, as the country would do for its composition, [applause;] and that being thus responsible for them, he has a direct and supreme personal interest in any measures which may seek to deprive him of his power to remove them when they no longer possess his confidence, and, therefore, the first and best right to test the lawfulness and constitutionality of those measures. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the endeavor to class the efforts of a President to preserve to his office a power which has been transmitted to him with the assent of all the people unimpaired from the days of Washington, with such high crimes and misdemeanors as the framers of the Constitution coupled with treason and bribery, is a palpable absurdity, and a monstrous perversion of the power conferred upon the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the impeachment of a President of the United States should be the last resort for the protection of the Republic from such disgrace or grievous wrong as honorable men of all parties would feel, and would strive together to avert. That the adoption of such a measure by a strict party vote, because of the President's course in regard to legislation which touches his right in his own political household and is at variance with the Constitution as it has been interpreted from the time of Washington, Adams and Jefferson, to the present day, and opposed to the views and the feeling of a large proportion if not a majority of the people, is not impeachment as contemplated in the framing of the Constitution, but a mere device by which the dominant majority in any Congress, dividing itself into accuser and judge, may assume to decide as a court of last resort, the constitutionality of its own acts; [applause,] a proceeding which is at war with the fundamental principles of law, of reason and of honor; and one which must degrade what should be a solemn vindication of the dignity and welfare of the nation into an instrument of party tactics and a means of party revenge. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we can now rely only upon the dignity and the moderation of the Senate, and the personal and judicial integrity of the individual Senators to save the country from the great wrong with which it is threatened, and from the enormous evils which would inevitably ensue. [Applause.]

Resolved, That this meeting protests against the present impeachment as scandalous, wrongful and unconstitutional in spirit: [applause;] but it none the less deprecates the resort to violent measures or to menaces in support of the right, and trusts that the American people will look with calmness even upon the vindictive impeachment and possible displacement of the President of the United States, and will rely only upon the peaceful means of discussion and the ballot-box [applause] for the vindication of the truth and the restoration of wisdom to the councils of the nation. [Applause.]

The resolutions were adopted with only one dissenting voice.

James W. Gerard was then introduced and greeted with applause.

MR. GERARD'S SPEECH.

He said they had not been summoned there by rockets and cannon, but the people had assembled by spontaneous combustion, as it were, to protest against the deposement of the constitutional head of the Government. [Applause.]

[Mayor Hoffman here entered and took a seat upon the platform, which was the signal for prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Gerard resumed: They did not, he said, meet to influence the passions of the people, but to calm their sorrows. He saw before him people of every shade of politics and of all nationalities—Hard Shell Democrats, Soft Shell Democrats, Conservative Republicans, and, he hoped, some repentant Radicals. [Laughter and applause.] All were welcome as part of this meeting to enter their protest against violence and against the revolution that now threatened the country. In former times, the three powers of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial, revolved in harmony; but how had it been for the last three years? Anything but harmony; and so it would be, he feared, as long as the Republican Party remained in power. [Applause.] Commerce lagged, trade was stagnant; one thing only had we in abundance, andthat was taxes. [Laughter and applause.] The speaker then alluded to the present government of the Southern States ruled by the military satraps; the bayonet in the hands of the negro. (The incidental mention of the name of Gen. Grant by the speaker was here received with hisses, and that of Johnson with applause.) What he asked was Johnson's high crime and misdemeanor? He had the courage to veto the Reconstruction bill, but his opposition yielded when the law was passed over his veto. Another thing he had done; he had opposed the supremacy of the negro race. [Applause.] The Republican Party wanted to make a Hayti or St. Domingo of the country. They want to put the negro in office; to place him alongside of your children in the public schools. What for? Was it because they love the negro? No. It was to get their votes. They want ten States so constructed that they can get the vote of those States at the next Presidential election. That is it. [Applause.] He had no prejudices, he said, against the negro; he would do him a kindness as soon as he would a white man, but he would not take him to his bed and board. [Laughter and applause.] The Republican Party thought to catch negro votes under Andrew Johnson, but in him they caught a Tartar. [Applause.] The speaker then eulogised the statesmanship and patriotism of Mr. Johnson, and said that no man had suffered such abuse and vituperation as he had. Finally, on the birthday of Washington, instead of reading the farewell address of the Father of his Country, they did an act which, before many weeks, they would be ashamed of. [Applause.] Mr. Girard then discussed the Constitutional questions involved in the impeachment, and maintained that Mr. Johnson was not required to consult the Senate in the removal of a Cabinet officer, but only in the appointment of such an officer. Daniel Webster, he said, maintained that the President had this power of removal at a time when Jackson was removing Whigs, and Mr. Webster was opposed to Jackson in politics. As for the Tenure of Office bill which prohibited such a removal, it was unconstitutional, and therefore void. [Applause.] Stanton himself, the speaker said, only a few months ago, as one of the constitutional advisers of the President, advised him that the act was unconstitutional. [Applause.] Why didn't they impeach the whole Cabinet, for they all agreed on the passage of that law that it was unconstitutional, and so advised the President. [Applause.] But even if it were not unconstitutional, it did not affect the present case, because Stanton was not appointed by Andy Johnson, but by his predecessor. Mr. Johnson's only aim was to get the question before the Court, and how unjust it was to impeach him for not understanding a technical point of constitutional law. He said that the reason why the investigation in Gen. Thomas' case did not go on was because Stanton knew the Court would decide against him. Stanton had slept in his office all night Saturday and Sunday, and he only wondered that, like Rip Van Winkle, he was not sleeping there still. [Laughter and applause.] But he would wake up one of these days, and the Radical Congress would wake up with him, and call on the rocks and hills to fall on them. [Applause.] Who was to be the jury to try Johnson? A body of men who were all committed to find him guilty, law or no law. It was to be presided over by a man who was a Radical of the Radicals, and himself an aspirant for the Presidency. Thus the Republican Party had brought the country to the verge of revolution; the country was excited—not on our side but on the Radical side. The Governors of Pennsylvania and Illinois had tendered troops to back up Congress, and the Grand Army of the Republic had offered 400,000 men to carry out the scheme of impeachment. Where they were to come from he did not know, for he had never seen one of them. [Laughter and applause.] "Let us," said he, "fight this army with votes—let them use the bayonets, we will use the ballots." [Applause.] The speaker closed by calling on his Republican friends to "stand from under," for as certain as next November arrived their party would be crushed by the indignation of the people.

MAYOR HOFFMAN'S SPEECH.

Mayor Hoffman was the next speaker. He said he was not among the invited speakers of the evening. He did not come to make a speech. He came intending to be a silent member of that vast assemblage and give by his humble presence an earnest protest against the grievous wrongs, the perpetration of which was being threatened in the capital of the country. If he was to speak at all he would have it understood that he did not speak as a partisan. [Applause.] He was not there as a partisan but as an American citizen, [applause,] and he claimed to be there also as the head of an American City [applause] which ranked among its population 100,000 hardy, sturdy men, who would to-morrow cast their ballots in support of every word he should utter here to-night. [Applause.] The meeting had been called by the merchants, bankers and professional men of this City, who represent its capitol by millions and millions of dollars. It was well it had been done. It would be a shame to the American nation if no voice went forth from it in regard to the recent measures of Congress, who were attempting to remove the President of the United States by mere form of law. It was well it was so, for it would be a burning disgrace to the age if the men of the City of New-York, interested as they are in the prosperity of the whole country, uttered no word against the partisan act of a partisan majority in the two Houses of Congress. What was the trouble? It was a very simple story, and one which every man should read and understand. But every man had not read it, and every man did not understand it. He would venture to say that within one mile of this spot men could be found in counting-houses, where millions of business was transacted every day, who had not read Mr. Johnson's message relating to the removal of Mr. Stanton and the appointment of Gen. Thomas to the position for the time being. This was no time for passion. It was a serious time in the history of the American nation. Mr. Johnson, President of the United States, was elected to power by the party which now denounced him. He was not then as an advocate or champion. Mr. Johnson had done much which he applauded, and had omitted to do much for which he censured him. He was President of the United States by virtue of a constitutional act. From the earliest history of the American Government the President of the United States had chosen his own Cabinet, and never had there been an exception to that proposition. Mr. Johnson, coming into office on the death of Mr. Lincoln, retained some officers of his Cabinet, but never appointed them. Mr. Stanton held office by the pleasure of the President for the time being. Differences having arisen, it is no longer pleasant for Mr. Johnson to have in his Cabinet a man at war with his ideas and policy. He requests him to resign. Mr. Stanton declines. Senators of Congress and members of the House of Representatives pass the Tenure of Office Bill, although it would hardly be supposed that any man of honor would desire to sit in the Cabinet of the President if the latter desired he should leave. Mr. Stanton declined to go, and the President issued an order for his removal, and designated a general in the army to take his place until his successor should be appointed. It was an exercise of power which had been always exercised by the President of the United States, and he had pressed the question before the proper tribunals in order to determine whether he had the right to exercise that power or not. The President had taken an oath to carry out the laws of Congress. In less time than it would take to draw up the declaration upon a promissory note and have it served upon the City of New-York, a majority of the members of Congress had voted to impeach the President for high crimes and misdemeanors. The President had not undertaken to remove any cabinet officer chosen by him and confirmed by the Senate. When he considered that on so slight a foundation so great an agitation had been built up he was amazed. What did it mean? Within three weeks a majority of a Committee in the House had voted against impeachment, and since that time the President certainly had done nothing to deserve impeachment. An order had been issued removing Stanton and appointing Gen. Thomas to take his place. Could it be wondered at that the passions that characterized the act of members of Congress concerning impeachment had now cooled down. They now disagree as to the articles that should be preferred. They are disposed to say that the trial may last longer than it was expected. Was it to be wondered at that a report had been received from Washington to the effect that certain Senators counted with the Radical Party would not be found when the vote on impeachment should be taken? There could be but one reason for having the impeachment measure passed, and that was that the party in power may be able in advance of the next Presidential election to have charge of the Executive branch of Government. He would venture to prophecy that this scheme would not go through. He spoke in regard to the Senate, who sit as judges of the President. He spoke of a Senator who represented the interests of New-York City and State, and of his associates. That prophecy was that the assassin of one President and the impeacher of another would stand side by side on the pages of history, alike odious and infamous in the eyes of the civilized world. [Great applause.] Who was the President's chief assailant in the House? He who stands upon the record as having declared that the policy of the Government was outside and above the Constitution of the country. He, who having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the county as a member of the American Congress, boldly avows that the measure which he has supported is outside of the Constitution; and he is the chosen man to press the charges. Let the business men of this City and country recollect this. The President in the hour of trial has at all times been sustained by the people. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments were distinct and separate, and the whole salvation of the country rested upon their being continued so; and if the business men of New-York and America did not arise at an attempt of Congress to seize the Executive branch, then farewell to Constitution and to country. The removal of Mr. Johnson *per se* might not affect the commerce, credit or peace of the country, and he hoped it would not. The removal of Mr. Lincoln by an assassin did not effect the commerce, credit or peace of the country; but that was no reason for the assassination. And although the removal of Mr. Johnson *per se*, as Andrew Johnson, may not strike upon the public mind with force and terror, nevertheless the fact that a party in Washington attempt the removal of the President of the United States, ought to strike the public mind with force and terror. Men, all through this country, rich and poor, were to-day discussing the question of how the national debt is to be paid, whether in gold or currency. He would tell them that unless they put down this first attempt of Congress to reject the President without cause, they had better ask the question if it would be paid at all. Once let it be understood that one branch of the Government can be overturned and overpowered by another, he would ask what security we had for debt or personal property? He protested, therefore, against the impeachment act of Congress, and urged the people of the country to stand by President Johnson in the defence of the powers and prerogatives of his office. [Prolonged Applause.]

MR. BROOKS' SPEECH.

Mr. Brooks was the next speaker. He said he had just come from scowling majorities and frowning faces, and it was indeed a pleasure for him to look on the friendly faces before him. He had been in the midst of the enemies' camp, and had expressed his opinion loudly and freely of their wicked, their unholy proceedings. He was about to return to his post, to tell them of the hostility of the people to them, and to let the loyal members of Congress know that thousands here in New-York had words of encouragement for them, and hoped they would fearlessly do their duty.

MR. THAYER'S SPEECH.

Mr. James S. Thayer, in response to numerous calls, came forward and said: The calm and unimpassioned expression of opinion to which you give utterance to-night, fellow-citizens, is in striking and admirable contrast to the wayward and factious spirit of that branch of the Government whose action you are here to rebuke and condemn. M. Thiers, in his brilliant speech on the liberty of the Press in the Corps Legislatif last month, said: "Certain liberties are indispensable conditions to a nation governing itself. These liberties are demanded of every dynasty and of every form of government; of the monarchy to escape from that which is most dangerous, the government of a single man, of the Republic to escape from what is not less dangerous, the government of a faction." This peril we seek to avert, the liberties essential to that end are still in our hands, we must use them. The liberties of the Press, freedom of speech and discussion; these are the winds that let loose in the hour of danger, stir to their profoundest depths the waves of public opinion, that fully aroused, cannot be stayed. This meeting of the citizens of New-York to-night, under the call that has been issued, is another illustration that when representatives betray their trust, the people are the only safe and faithful depository of power. And when ambition and faction would destroy their free institutions, they must, through the authorized and constitutional forms, resume the control of their own affairs. First public speech and protest; next the ballot. These are weapons mightier than the sword. Others may talk of force: with free speech and the ballot we will achieve what a million of bayonets has not, and cannot do—peace and restoration of the Union. With these we will purge our politics of the vicious, relentless spirit of Radicalism that has poisoned the fountains of patriotism, and turned into bitterness every stream of love and charity.

Mr. Thayer argued at length against the injustice of the impeachment of the President. Proceed, then, impeachers, he said with your work; but mistake not the apathy of the moment for indifference to your revolutionary movements. Go on with your Radical schemes, and you will find that it is only the lull before the storm; only here and there a big drop of rain falls to earth, but they presage a storm that will flood the valleys and uproot the monarch trees of the forest. Be admonished, then, and heed the warnings of the people, before it is too late to save yourselves. The victim you would immolate survives your menace, pursue him and he will find a refuge in the hearts of the people. [Cheers.]

MR. SCHAFFER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chauncey Shaffer made a few remarks, the gist of which was that ten States must not be allowed to be blotted out of the Union.

Mr. Murphy, member of the House of Representatives, from Buffalo, followed in a brief speech referring to the events of the war, in which he declared that the Democrats had taken the most honorable and distinguished part. As to the impeachment question, he said let the public voice only be raised, let Congress be let alone, and like a certain well-known animal it will die from the effects of its own bad effluvia.

After a few remarks from Mr. James D. McClellan, the meeting adjourned.

During the evening an impromptu meeting was organized outside, in front of Cooper Institute, and F. J. Tucker was appointed President. The audience numbered perhaps a hundred or less, and was addressed briefly by the presiding officer, by Luke F. Cozzens, Chauncey Shaffer, and one or two others.

Arrivals in the City.—Gov. A. Sanders of Nebraska, Gov. Hahn of New-Orleans, and Hon. W. S. Groesbeck of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. C. P. Clever, U. S. A., Hon. Robert S. Hale of Elizabethtown, and Gen. N. H. Davis, U. S. A., are at the Hoffman House. Gen. G. W. McCook of Ohio, and Hon. A. Shelden of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Capt. A. G. Tife of the Royal Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 28.

The regular weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of France was made public this morning. It shows that the bullion in vault has increased since last week to the amount of 18,000,000 francs.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 28—11:15 A. M.

Consols for money 92⅞@93; Consols for account 93.

American Securities are dull and steady, and open generally at the closing quotations of last evening. United States Five-twenties, however, have fallen off materially under advices from America, and open at 71⅜.

Illinois Centrals ... 88
Erie Shares ... 44

FRANKFORT, Friday, Feb. 28.

United States Bonds 75⅜@¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 28—11:15 A. M.

The Bourse opens dull and heavy. Rentes are very weak.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 28—11:15 A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular published to-day gives as the total sales of Cotton for the week ending last evening, 51,000 bales, against more than three times that number last week. Of the above sales 9,000 were taken for export, and 7,000 for speculation. The market has been generally dull and heavy during the week just closed with a decided downward tendency. American descriptions have declined fully ⅛d. ℔ lb. The following are the authorized quotations:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Middling Uplands, on the spot	9⅝d.	10⅜d.
Middling Uplands, afloat	9⅝d.	9⅝@⅝d.
Middling Orleans, on the spot	9⅝d.	10⅝d.

The total stock of all sorts in port and on shipboard at present is estimated at 292,000 bales, including 169,000 bales of American growth.

The market to-day (Friday) opens dull and inactive at the quotations of last evening, viz.:

Middling Uplands ... 9⅝d.
Middling Orleans ... 9⅝d.

The sales will probably be about 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and steady at the following quotations: Corn, 42s. ℔ quarter for mixed Western; Wheat, 16s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western; Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel; Oats, 3s. 10d. ℔ bushel; Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs.; Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is dull. The usual authorities quote as follows: Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess; Pork, 71s. ℔ bbl. for new Eastern Prime Mess; Lard, 61s. ℔ cwt.; Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of fine; Bacon, 41s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market for American and other Produce is dull and steady. Sugar 25s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 11s for medium. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 42s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 28—1:20 P. M.

Consols are firmer, and are now quoted at 93 for money and the account.

Erie shares have advanced ¼ since the opening, and are now quoted at 44¼.

The other American securities are quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 28—1:20 P. M.

The Cotton market is dull and heavy under an unfavorable trade report, and prices have declined ⅛ since the opening. The sales will about equal the estimate made at noon, namely, 8,000 bales. The following are the prices at this hour:

Middling Uplands, on the spot ... 9½d.
Middling Uplands, afloat ... 8⅞d.
Middling Orleans, on the spot ... 9¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally dull and heavy, and nearly all the active articles in the list have materially declined. Corn 41s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour steady at 37s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The Lard market is still active, and prices have advanced to 61s. 6d ℔ cwt. Bacon has advanced 6d. since last report, and is now quoted at 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow is active and higher. The last sales were made at 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 28—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞@93 for money and 93 for account.

United States Five-twenties ... 71⅜
Illinois Central Shares ... 88
Erie Railway Shares ... 44½

FRANKFORT, Friday, Feb. 28—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed at 75@75⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 28—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed heavy at a decline of ⅛d. since last report.

Middling Uplands ... 9½d.
Middling Orleans ... 9⅝d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged since the afternoon report.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet and steady at 25s. for No. 12, Dutch standard. Naval Stores quiet but unchanged.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR—More doing; Spring Extras, $8 25@$10 50. No. 2 WHEAT weak at $1 94@$1 94½; No. 1 $2. CORN quiet at 77c. OATS steady at 55½c.@56c. RYE steady at $1 56@$1 60. BARLEY quiet; small sales ranging from $1 80@$2 27½. MESS PORK dull and declined 50c.; Standard and Straight $23; Prime Mess steady at $20. LARD closed with sellers at 15¼c.; buyers offer 15⅛c. for Prime Steam Kettle. CUT MEATS quiet. SHOULDERS 10c., cash and March. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 14¾c. for Country, packed. SHORT RIB MIDDLES—City sold at 12⅛c.@12⅜c. SHORT CLEAR Country, 13c. DRESSED HOGS in light supply at $9 50@$10 50 for poor to good. LIVE HOGS firm and active, ranging from $7 75@$8 75. BEEF CATTLE in fair demand at $7 20@$7 50 for light to choice. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—7,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 500 Dressed Hogs, 3,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Oats, 3,200 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR quiet; Family, $11@$12 25. WHEAT dull at $2 45@$2 50 for Winter. CORN dull at 81c.@82c. for ear. OATS easier at 66c.@67c. for No. 1; the demand was light. RYE steady with a moderate demand. BARLEY quiet and firm at $2 30 for No. 1. COTTON firmer and in demand at 20c. for Middling; held at 20¼c.@20½c. TOBACCO in fair demand; sales, 100 hhds. and 70 boxes, at full prices. MESS PORK quiet and easier; Old, $23 75; New, $24 75 for City. BULK MEATS—Speculative sales of 800,000 lbs. at 10c. for Shoulders and 12c. for Sides on the spot. BACON firm and in demand, 11¾c. for Shoulders, 14¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD firm, and held at 16c.; 15¾c. was offered. BEEF CATTLE firm at full rates. GOLD, 140¾.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 28.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominal; no business. FLOUR more active; Superfine and Low Extras declined 25c.; higher grades firm and unchanged; sales of Superfine at $7@$8; Extras, $8 50@$9. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firmer and more active; Mixed Yellow, 80c.@82c.; White, 83c.@85c.; Shelled, 66c.@72c. OATS firmer at 68c.@73c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE—Nothing doing. BULK MEATS very firm; Shoulders; 11¼c.; Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c., all packed. BACON advanced; Shoulders, 11¼c.@11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.@15c., all packed; loose sold at 10½c. for Shoulders; 13½c. for Sides; Hams, 16c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17c. LARD higher; Choice kettle up the river, 16c., held here at 16c.@16¼c. WHISKY held at $1—no sales. RECEIPTS to-day—456 bbls. Flour, 1,000 sacks Wheat, 3,800 sacks Corn, 1,100 sacks Oats, 1,500 sacks Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 28.

COTTON quiet: Middlings, 21c.@21½c.; sales 3,000 bales; receipts, 3,591 bales; exports, 2,169 bales; sales of the week, 23,400 bales; receipts, 23,507 bales; exports—coastwise, 6,496 bales; foreign, 26,363 bales; stock, 99,118 bales. Sterling Exchange, 151½@155; New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 141⅛. SUGAR—Louisiana unchanged; Cuba, Nos. 12 and 13, 12½c.@13c. MOLASSES—Prime Louisiana, 80c.@82c.; Cuba, 84c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $10 50; Treble Extra, $13 50; Choice, $14 25. CORN steady at 93c.@97½c. OATS dull at 80c.@81c. PORK, $26 75@$27. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; no Sides in the market. LARD firm and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Friday, Feb. 28.

The FLOUR market is steady, with a limited demand; sales 700 bbls. at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. GRAIN—The market for Wheat is firm, but quiet, and no sales to report; No. 1 Chicago Spring is quoted at $2 45; No. 2 do. at $2 35. CORN quiet, but unchanged; sales 600 bushels at $1 25. Nothing doing in other grains, which are scarce. CORN MEAL firm at $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED scarce and market firm; Shorts selling at $35 ℔ ton; Shipstuffs, $40, and Middlings $46 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1, and to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR is dull; sales. 200 bbls. City Ground Spring at $10 25. WHEAT—sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, on private terms; market nominally unchanged. CORN—moderate inquiry; sales, 5,000 bushels Old, from store, at $1 03, and 1,200 bushels New, on the track, at $1 04. OATS unchanged. RYE nominal. BARLEY steady; sales, 5,000 bushels Chicago at $2, and 2,000 bushels Canada at $2 08 on the track; $2 10 in store. SEEDS steady; sales, 100 bushels Clover at $7 50@$7 75, and 350 bushels Timothy at $2 65@$2 75. MESS PORK firm; held at $25 for heavy. LARD unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 28.

COTTON very dull; Middlings 21½c. FLOUR quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. City Mills Extra at $11@$11 25. WHEAT firm, Red $2 85. CORN, White at $1 16@$1 17; Mixed Western, $1 15; Yellow, $1 17. CLOVERSEED, Pennsylvania, $8@$8 25; Western, $8 75@$9. PROVISIONS strong. Bulk Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Bacon Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 14¼c. LARD held at 17c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 98 for No. 1, and $1 92½ for No. 2. OATS steady at 56c. RYE firm at $1 50 for Winter Receipts. BARLEY dull at $1 80. DRESSED HOGS quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. City LARD 16c. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,400 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Friday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR—Sales of Double Extra Winter at $11 50. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN easier; sales of Michigan at 62½c. RYE—Sales of No. 1 at $1 55. RECEIPTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 28.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97⅛; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅜. Gold, 141⅜.

[Advertisement.]

Troublesome coughs and colds, sore throat and hoarseness, are speedily cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. It gives immediate relief in all affections of the lungs by producing a free expectoration of the phlegm which obstructs them, thus quieting the cough, relieving the inflammation, and giving the diseased organs a chance to heal. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The Summer Residence of Rev. R. S. Howland in Astoria, was saved from being sacked by burglars a few nights since by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. The alarm was given in the gardener's cottage eight hundred feet distant, the house surrounded and the burglar caught. R. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Feb. 29	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR SISAL AND ASPINWALL.

Alabama	Feb. 29	New-York	Sisal.
Arizona	Feb. 29	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45, North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at 11:30 A. M.

Mails for Mexico *via* Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Alabama*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 28—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mr. Robinson, wife and servant, H. Edwards, R. Edwards, Mr. Roff, R. A. Hoskins, Miss M. Buchanan, P. T. Buchanan, D. Dut, Mr. Ager, Mr. Risley, Mr. Hamilton, A. Birney, Miss Dewar, Capt. S. W. Horton, S. G. Chapman, J. Jacobs, Miss K. Morne, F. H. Inloes, F. Robertson, C. Worsey, John T. Harrison, Thomas Harrison, G. Burley.

In steamship Matanzas, from Charleston—Thos. Sutton, Henry Banzett, Matthew Caswell, Henry Simmons, F. A. Pounder, B. B. Hoyt, J. L. Sprague, O. Olin, C. D. Curtis, R. Sheppard, T. C. Hearn, Philip Mulvary, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises ..... 6 36 | Sun sets ..... 5 52 | Moon sets ... 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook .. 11 33 | Gov. Island. 12 22 | Hell Gate .. 1 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Helvetia, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, Nat. Steamship Co.; Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; Marmion, Faircloth, Charleston, Robert Lowden.

Barks Talisman, (Br.,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Olep Nickelsen, (Norw.,) Nickelsen, Antwerp, C. Tobias; Neptune, (Pruss.,) Lentz, Liverpool, C. Tobias & Co.; Jewess, (Br.,) Watson, Buenos Ayres, V. H. Brown; Sarah B. Hall, Hutchinson, Cardenas, Baxter & Merrill; Gabrielle, (Ital.,) Vitau, Cadiz, A. P. Agresti.

Brigs Montrose, Peterson, Sagua, Waydell & Co.; Rush, Petty, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.

Schooners Clarissa Ann, (Br.,) Marshman, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Julia B. Dickie, Denton, Norfolk, Darrell & Nash; L. S. Reed, Race, Portland, C. M. Barlow; C. S. Edwards, Corson, Wilmington, N. C.; Amos Freeman, Reid, Gloucester; Samuel Eddy, Letts, Jacksonville, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool Feb. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 25 passengers to E. Cunard. Feb. 21, lat. 47 46, lon. 32 51, passed ship Mary Durkee, bound E. 22d, lat. 46 14, lon. 41 20, spoke ship Harpswell, from Havre for New-York. 27th, lat. 40 36, lon. 70 8, passed steamship Palmyra, hence for Liverpool. Same day, 80 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Lord Lovell, (Br.,) Jones, Havana Feb. 22, with sugar and tobacco to Jacob Lorillard. Has had heavy N. E. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, Galveston Feb. 12, via Key West 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Put into Norfolk Feb. 24 for coal, and was detained 3 ds. by fog. Feb. 18, off Cape Florida, passed Br. brig Mercedes, of Turk's Island, bound N.

Steamship Napoleon III., Lemarie, Havre Feb. 12, and Brest 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. McKenzie. Had westerly winds all the passage.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N.C., Feb. 18, via Fortress Monroe 25th, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Zodiac, Rodgers, Savannah Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Matanzas, Ryder, Charleston Feb. 25, with cotton and passengers to A. Leary. Experienced foggy weather during the passage.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C. with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Electra, Ney, Providence.

Ship Resolute, (Br.,) Holt, Shanghae Oct. 26, Lightship Nov. 4, passed Angier Nov. 22, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 31, St. Helena Jan. 14, with teas, &c., to Morewood & Co. In the Indian Ocean had moderate S. E. and N. E. trade, with light winds and pleasant weather to lat. 32 N.; for the last 4 ds. has been north of Cape Henry, with strong N. E. winds; in the Java Sea, Nov. 20, signalized ship N. B. Palmer, bound for New-York. Dec. 30, lat. 35 6 S., lon. 19 49 E., signalized bark Zodiac, from Shanghae for London.

Bark Burnside, (of Boston,) Pendergrace, Shanghae Oct. 30, with teas to J. Taylor & Co. Passed Angier Nov. 24, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 4, crossed the line Jan. 31; has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Miller, St. Jago de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Cape May, with N. E. gales and snow.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turk's Island,) Drummond, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has had N. E. gales the entire passage.

Bark Rosedale, (of Barbados,) Merrell, Ciudad Bolivar Jan. 23, and the Bar Feb. 6, with hides to Harbeck & Halsey. Left no vessels. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Bark Oceana, (Norw.,) Heilopson, Catania 73 ds. and 40 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. and 2 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Bark Magdalene, Searle, Panama 26 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Has had northerly gales on the passage.

Bark W. H. Jenkins, Seward, Cardiff Jan. 31, with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Kossack, Elliott, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to F. Talbot & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales. Brigs Abbie Watson and Nellie Husted, for New-York, sailed the day previous. Feb. 26, off Chincoteague, spoke schr. T. A. Ward, from Boston for Cape Maü, leaking badly; would put back to this port to repair.

Brig Maria Crowell, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Crowell, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Moss & Ward. Sld. in co. with schr. Carrie Douglas, for New-York. Bark Cienfuegos, for New-York, sailed the day previous.

Schr. Adelheid, (Pruss.,) Cremer, Pernambuco 40 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co. Has been 15 ds. north of Bermuda, with N. E. gales; lost mainboom, mainsail, split foresail and jib.

Schr. C. C. Warren, (of Gloucester,) Smith, Havana 10 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall. Has had N. E. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Wm. Flint, Post, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 16.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—One ship and one bark in offing, bound in. Wind fresh N. W., clear.

Below.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., from Port-au-Prince.
Brig Nellie Heusted, from Trinidad.
Brig Abby Watson, from Trinidad.
Brig Richmond, from Cardenas.

Sailed.

Steamships Marmion, for Savannah; John Gibson, for Washington; Moneka, for Charleston. Ships Euterpe, for Callao; Charlotte, for Bremen; Guiding Star, for Havre; American Union, for London. Bark Algeria, for Glasgow. Brig Scio, for Ponce, P. R., and others.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28—Arr. brig Altevela, from Matanzas; schrs. W. S. Doughten, Providence; Joseph Allen, Baracoa.

Off the port—Ship Southern Rights, Rotterdam.

The schr. Joseph Allen spoke the brig Isabella Beurman, from Cienfuegos for New-York, with 6 feet of water in her hold; left her in company with the schr. E. Clawson, of Brookhaven, which was to remain by her.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 25—Sld. all western-bound vessels.

26th—In port, schrs. Roxana, Ida Bella, Amy Knight, George & Albert, Belle Bartlett, Freddie Walton, Laura Webb, John D. Griffin, C. W. Dyer, Royal Arch, bark White Wing.

Sld. all vessels before reported except Maria, Roxana, Royal Arch, White Wing.

Returned—Ida Bella and Gen. Connor.

Arr. schr. E. K. Dresser, bound east.

27th—Sld. E. K. Dresser. Wind N. E., cloudy.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28—Arr. steamship Cleopatra, from New-York; ship Constitution, Liverpool.

Cld. ships Feronia, British Queen, Forest Queen and bark Guiova, Liverpool; bark Advance, Bremen; bark King Bird, Havre.

Put in short of coal—Steamship Star of the South, from Santiago de Cuba for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28—Cld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Jane—bark, of St. John's, from St. Vincent for St. John, N. B., Feb. 24, lat. 40 40, lon. 69.—(By pilot-boat George W. Blunt, No. 11.)

Dartmouth—Br. ship, from Shanghae Oct. 22 for London, Jan. 11, lat. 18 6 S., lon. 3 5 W.

Meteor—Bremen bark, 73 ds. from Foo Chow for Boston, Jan. 12, lat. 16 36 S., lon. 5 7 W.

Nellie Husted—brig, from Trinidad for New-York, Feb. 15, lat. 28 12, lon. 79.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 28—11:15 P. M.—The Royal Mail steamship Java, Capt. Moodie, of the Cunard Line, which left New-York on the 19th inst., arrived at this port to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Feb. 28—The Anchor Line steamship Caledonia, from New-York, arrived here to-day, and sailed for Glasgow.

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Irving Hall, New-York, March 7, 21 and 28.
Irving Hall, New-York, April 4 and 18.
Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, E. D., March 14.
Academy of Music, Brooklyn, April 11.
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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March contains: D'Israeli, the English Minister; John Bright, the Reformer; Hon. Timothy O. Howe, U. S. S.; Thomas Allen Reed, the celebrated Shorthand Reporter; "Jennie June"—Mrs. J. C. Croly; Charles Kean, the Tragedian; Elizabeth Blackwell; A Woman's Manners; What and How shall a Man Preach; Literary Women; Seeing, not Believing; No Business! The Broad Way; Pauperism, its Cause and Cure, etc., with numerous portraits and illustrations. Only $3 a year, or 30 cents a number. Address S. R. WELLS, Editor, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 251, Feb. 28, 1868.
14, 33, 30, 78, 36, 49, 66, 55, 11, 70, 16, 59.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 252, Feb. 28, 1868.
26, 13, 29, 18, 33, 41, 21, 10, 22, 60, 31, 2, 42.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 199, Feb. 28, 1868.
25, 41, 22, 39, 74, 60, 21, 26, 51, 17, 36, 4.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 200, Feb. 28, 1868.
49, 37, 42, 12, 47, 52, 30, 10, 33, 1, 55, 5, 40.
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